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## *Anniversary Address*

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LIVY has recorded that on the farm of a notary called Lucius Petillius at the foot of the Janiculum, two stone chests were unearthed, which according to their inscriptions should have been respectively the coffin of Numa Pompilius and the receptacle for his books. The remains of the king had disappeared, but in the second chest there were two bundles, each containing seven books, not only entire but apparently quite fresh : seven in Latin about the Pontifical Law, seven in Greek about Philosophy. Valerius Antias said that they contained the doctrines of Pythagoras, supporting by this plausible fiction (*mendacio probabili*) the credit of the vulgar opinion (*vulgata opinio*) that Numa had been a disciple of Pythagoras. As this undermined the established system of religion, the books were burned, the fire being made by the public servants whose duty it was to assist at sacrifices.

This would have happened about the year 180 B.C. History never repeats itself, but many years later a scholiast called Martinus Fuscus made a somewhat analogous discovery. Wandering among the recesses of the Castellum Pizzofalconense at Parthenope, now called Naples, he found more bundles of primeval script. The name of Fuscus is not unknown to us. A contemporary of Livy was called Arellius Fuscus, and attracted attention by his weakness for wearing silver rings : another of the family, Aristius F., was an author of repute. His writings are lost, and we only know that if he was not a tragedian he was a comedian, and if neither of these, that his fame reposed on grammar. The Fuscus

of later times discovered the missing books of Livy; he also exhumed a life of Christ and a biographical study of St. Januarius. Some said that the newly found decades of Livy were a plausible fiction, others that Fuscus had undermined the established system of antiquarian propriety and convention. The documents were not burned, nor were they carried in triumph to the Senate house, for the public servants called *Carabinieri*, whose duty led them to assist at sacrifices and executions as well, were unable to find the bundles, and to this day we are intrigued as to whether they ever existed. Let us patiently contain our souls with Pythagorean philosophy. Let us recall another plausible fiction that the Sibylline books were purchased from an old woman who promptly disappeared. In this case the books have vanished, though *Martinus Fuscus* remains.

The year 1924 has indeed been notable for mystifications in the world of Archaeology. It is said that the credulity of the Western world was stimulated by the anxieties of the War, and we have not always shown ourselves over-nice in discriminating between the true and the false; but past history is also full of examples of deception. Centuries passed before the critical scholarship of Britain finally overthrew the legend of Phalaris. The curious story of Schapira who produced the Ethiopian text of Deuteronomy—or was it the Ten Commandments in the holograph of Moses—the magnificent craftsmanship of Rouchmowsky who made the tiara of Saitaphernes, and perhaps the most alluring illustration of all, that of the famous geometrician Philarète Chasles,—all show how readily trained minds are apt to be deceived. Monsieur Chasles was a man of great scientific acumen, spending his life in the accurate survey of the heavens, and bringing to bear on the solution of these problems a keen and searching power of analysis. An adventurer called Vrain Lucas detected the passionate desire of M. Chasles to possess documents illustrating the early history of scientific research. A series of letters from Galileo, Pascal, and Newton, containing revolutionary statements about the dates and precedence of scientific discoveries, led to an exposure of the fraud. But Chasles was not deceived alone. Learned Academies long sustained the authenticity of the documents, and it was only after protracted disputations that the fabrication was finally admitted. Incidentally it transpired that Philarète Chasles had also acquired a mass of miscellaneous rubbish, all written with identical ink on identical paper, and all alike in the French language—letters, for instance, from Lucrece, Strabo, Theodoric; from Dagobert and Heloise, from Petronius, Vercingetorix, and Pontius Pilate. There were 500 documents from Shakespeare,

including 39 sonnets, which, however, as a concession to the Muses, were composed in English—together the most incredible autographs ever penned. On the 10th August A.D. 47 Lazarus expounds to St. Peter the customs of the Druids of his day. There is a love letter from Sappho, and a cordial exchange of compliments between Alexander the Great and Aristotle!

We may console ourselves with the reflection that by nature mankind is not sceptical. Our first instinct is to welcome any revelation of the past, and it is only when the archaeological faculty reasserts itself that we ask ominous questions about authenticity. Some wiseacres are so suspicious that they see the forgery in every masterpiece. On the other hand, the dupe is unconquerable, and so long as the desire to collect is deeply implanted in us, we may rest assured that the temptation to supply so amiable a demand will flourish. The effort to reproduce, to reconstruct, and to sophisticate, is abiding, and is animated by varying motives, of which the attraction of fraud and its nefarious gains is probably the chief. If the public expresses a strong taste for eighteenth-century furniture, it would ill become our fame as a business-like race to debar such gratification, and so there are many more tables and chairs of that period than the period itself would ever acknowledge. For the most part they are faithful adaptations of old models which gradually acquire the veneer of genuineness—it is natural that in all ages good specimens of bygone craftsmanship should be copied, and it is inevitable that the multiplication of well-tried models should continue long after the style has ceased to be general. Moreover, it is necessary from time to time to repair the injured piece, to replace the missing part, to supply the absent unit, and we are thus constantly enlarging the storehouse of the past. Good service is often rendered by removing the accretions of neglect or affection which disfigure the original object—we were recently shown how the paintings of the Russian monasteries have gradually been obliterated by generations of candle smoke and restoration. It is a high privilege to revive the ancient splendour of a maltreated masterpiece, but a poor achievement to smudge and obnubilate in order to manufacture an antique and to bolster up some fictitious provenance. And while we may be sure that the growing desire both on the part of individuals and Governments to form collections illustrating the past, meets with a corresponding resolution that the needful objects shall not be lacking, the expert on the one hand is becoming more critical, and on the other hand the purveyor grows more astute. The rival standards of analysis and constructive skill tend to rise. That was well proved by the

remarkable exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, where examples from the earliest times illustrated the profession of reproducing objects of every description. The early forgeries of gems, for instance, of medals, or of Renaissance bronze, were far less efficient than the productions of later men who have devoted their energies to such tasks, some of whom seem to have inherited traditions, one might almost say the inspiration, of great artists of the past, and in some ways stand out as brilliant as their predecessors. Becker was an artist in numismatics, Hagué in leatherwork. Marcy was a craftsman whose sentiment was anchored in the fifteenth century. Bastianini lived again as the embodiment of some Tuscan sculptor of the early Renaissance. Signor Cavenaghi, the well-known picture restorer of Milan, showed how he could supply the missing portion of a Quattrocento painting with such delicacy of touch, and with so unerring a sentiment, that even when comparing the photograph of the mutilated panel as it reached his hands, with the painting as he reconstructed it, one was unable to determine the point of junction between old and new work, still more to detect any disparity of conception between the original artist and his successor. These are great craftsmen, with inherent atavisms of taste. One may suspect that many of them liked to shine in the reflected glory of bygone genius. Like Chatterton or Ireland they preferred to ascribe their work to the dead rather than risk their own reputation among the living. Even those ridiculous and half mythical people—Billy and Charley—who turned out thousands of the drollest of forgeries, uncouth and clumsy lead castings which they dredged up from the Thames mudbanks as quickly as Lucas turned out autographs for Philarète Chasles—even those fantastic people may have had some pride, though assuredly there was but meagre profit, in wounding the vanity of their victims, while their own sense of humour must have relieved their consciences of all stains of guilt. And I imagine that the Bohemian bank clerk who excited us a few months ago by discovering the missing correspondence of the Duc de Bassano with its highly important Napoleon Documents, he, too, though an exponent of fiction, may have conveyed a useful warning against over-confidence. His besetting sin was conceit, and he seems to have fancied himself the descendant of Napoleon's famous Minister.

Again, last autumn we were alarmed by the announcement that a society known as the Universal Bond 'An Druidh Uileach Braithreachas' had received permission to deposit the 'measured portion of ashes' at Stonehenge. This was disconcerting, for the relations between our Society and H.M. Government, in whom



the monument is now vested, have been cordial in themselves and conducive to the really scientific investigation of the site. Year by year we receive illuminating reports from our Fellows entrusted with this great responsibility. The very idea of burials, even on a modest scale, taking place within this area seemed to militate against the whole scheme of research; indeed, if the concession had been extended (and there seemed no obstacle to doing so) in respect of all who claimed kinship with the Druids, what I look upon as the most important archaeological work in Europe, with the possible exception of Knossos, would have been brought to an abrupt conclusion. This would have been a positive disaster. During the last few years progress at Stonehenge has been remarkable, and there seems every reason to hope that before long our knowledge of this solemn and romantic mystery may be greatly extended. But the neo-Druids themselves—one might ask on what grounds they based their claim to be the descendants in title of those who erected the circles—one may ask by what process of argument or mystification they persuaded the authorities that they were entitled to this singular privilege. Acting on behalf of the Society it became my duty to express our unqualified dissent from the attitude adopted by the Government, and I may add that as soon as the situation was made clear, the authorities withdrew their permission. I was then brought into correspondence with the Elected Chief, who very courteously explained to me the basis of the cult. It appears that considerable people from Roland to Charles Dickens have been its adherents—the list includes the Dukes of Sussex and Kent, Mr. Fox, Mr. Hume, Proudhon, Russell, Lowell, Spinoza, and John Stuart Blackie. Godfrey Higgins, the Chief Arch of the Druids, stated in 1832 that he himself and the Duke of Sussex were the only two Masons who understood their position. It is claimed, moreover, that the movement had wide ramifications. Importance is attached to the tradition relating to Nemedians, Milesians, Partholians, Formors, and Firbolgs. Druid idealism has influenced History. The Manichean heresy is distinctly connected with it. The Paulician teachings, the message of Duns Scotus, the endeavour of Abelard, many movements in Spain and southern France, the Waldensian and Albigensian, the Rosicrucian, Beghard and Brethren of the Free Spirit movement—all had a distinct leaning to the Druid ideal, which in the sixteenth century became still more marked. Francis Bacon and Stukeley were much concerned with a secret London Lodge. Huguenots, Camasards, and Covenanters were likewise affiliated. In the time of George I there was a feminine lodge of Druids at Kew. The Druid movement has never yet

ceased to exist at Wandsworth. . . . It will be seen that the claim to antiquity is placed very high. It should, however, be added that the Ancient Order of Druids, a Friendly and Benevolent Society revived in 1781, and now consisting of over two hundred lodges, placed on record their deep respect for the famous Circle, and their sincere approval of our protest against any act of vandalism at Stonehenge.

In one of the Philarète Chasles letters to which I have already referred, Lazarus, who signs himself 'Le ressuscité', explained to St. Peter some of the fallacies on which Druidical worship was founded. If beliefs of a more innocent and engaging character still survive, we have recently developed an unforeseen agency by which many problems pivoting on Stonehenge can be tested, namely aerial photography. It is a new iconography, a new dimension, the results of which may be incalculable. I doubt if modern archaeology fully realizes its debt to ordinary photography as we know it. Camden, Aubrey, Stukeley, Dugdale, all in fact who worked in pre-photo days, possessed no means of comparison or analysis. Architects, painters, antiquaries, all alike had to trust to their memories for visualization, or else to drawings and engravings, which often enough were not made on the spot, and which in any case were apt to get deformed in the process of reproduction. Can we be surprised at the confusions in topographical records, at the contradictory appearance of a building in engravings of a similar date? One has only to examine those early issues of *Archaeologia*, where rough woodcuts fail to give the true texture and character of objects—mere outlines in many cases, wholly lacking the precision and sense of confidence conveyed even by an indifferent photograph. All the greater should be our respect for those students of bygone days whose learning seems to have been encyclopaedic, and whose researches were conducted without the aid of scientific equipment which is the commonplace asset of to-day.

We, on the other hand, should make the fullest use of those assets. In taking us out of the realm of speculation, photography can present a synthetic view of cause and effect, of their interrelations and their reactions. We do not merely intercept a fugitive expression or movement, for while this stabilization of a momentary fact may make permanent some passing emotion, it also provides the revelation of lost or imperceptible things. Our memory can desert us, may even play us false; and if photography can carry the mind and eye back to a forgotten moment or condition or episode, it does so with impartiality, dispelling fallacy and legend while replacing the vanished view by an incontestable record of what once existed.

Science indeed is more than ever the friend and ally of archaeology. One is perhaps subjectively nervous of science, so heartless in its deductions when resolving matter into component parts, which emerge from the ordeal as very trite and humdrum in essence. But if to some searchers after the truth disillusion is borne along in the train of disclosure, to archaeologists the revelation of the hidden light is all essential. *Lucerna pedibus meis!* And we can point to exact contributions to our knowledge of the past which spring from the efforts of modern science. Classification of stone-formations gave the clue to one crucial aspect of the history of Stonehenge: another was made clear by Dr. Gowland's analysis of its mineralogy. Again, the preservation of fragile objects among the incomparable treasures of the Tutankhamen Tomb was due to their cunning treatment with chemical preservatives. And Science is our protector as well as our handmaid, not merely supplying us with instruments of learning, but showing us how to diagnose and detect the forgery as well. Far Eastern craftsmen have ever been supreme, and their traditional respect for the past has kept alive an inborn faculty of reproduction; the spirit which can re-create the old-world model has never been extinguished. Europe has recently developed a marked preference for bronze and pottery of the early Chinese dynasties, for works of art highly reputed for their austerity of colouring and design. New roads and railways have unearthed large quantities of these buried wares, but insufficient to meet the eager demand of the West. The chief market for the fine illustrated volumes about Chinese ceramics is not in Europe, where they are printed, but in China and Japan where they become the forger's text-book. The modern object is often indistinguishable from the old, but a chemical analysis of the pastes and clays and glazes will often resolve our doubts. So, too, the analysis of oil paint in an old European picture can indicate a period with almost unerring certainty, when combined with comparative enlargements of the brush work. X-rays are also used to detect spurious paintings or restorations. The day cannot be very far distant when we shall never dream of opening a tumulus until we have X-rayed it. Those cold piercing eyes will penetrate its inmost recesses. Reverence for such a monument should prevent our operating until we know that the indignity can be justified; and I look forward to the time when X-rays will expose what I have always wanted to see, namely, a forged earthwork. Why should they not exist? On *a priori* grounds there must have been constructive humorists among devotees of that particular line of worship, and anyhow it is generally admitted

that there is much boyish and mischievous humour among palaeontologists. The rogues, in fact, are irrepressible.

Meanwhile, although the progress of air-photography has been notable, we must not forget the excellent work accomplished by a more old-fashioned instrument called the spade. Some months ago our Secretary learned that a gentleman who was moved by the distress of unemployed ex-Service men would be prepared to make a handsome subscription towards some archaeological research, provided that his anonymity was strictly maintained, and that the work should be exclusively entrusted to old soldiers. The offer was in itself interesting and based on a sentiment we must all respect—and to this day nobody except Mr. Ralph Griffin knows the name of our donor. We naturally turned to our colleague Colonel Hawley to undertake the duties of superintendence and control. He consented, and early in February proceeded to enlist his platoon, twenty-four in all, whom he has drilled and trained into skilful excavators. It was decided to explore a cemetery at Ospringe, close to Faversham, and about forty-six miles from London. We have received much help from Mr. William Whiting, a local resident, whose own discoveries in the same district have already been brought before the Society.

The Watling Street at Ospringe, on the west of Faversham, skirts a hop-garden which was recently grubbed up for replanting, and the proprietor raised no objection to a plan which he and others realized would do a great deal of good in Faversham. The exact position of Roman graves in this field was known to Mr. Whiting, and the ground was trenched in all directions from that centre, the total number of interments proving to be no less than 246, of which 74 were inhumations and 172 cremations.

For the first time in Britain a Roman cemetery was systematically explored, and careful notes were made on the spot of the pottery and other grave furniture, which was then removed to the Maison Dieu, a medieval house half a mile from the hop-garden, where accommodation was kindly provided by the committee formed to organize a local museum in that building. The ex-Service men proved to be good workers, with a growing interest in their work, and some of them were promoted on showing special aptitude in clearing the grave-goods and restoring the broken pottery. Two of them have been retained to continue these repairs at the Maison Dieu under the superintendence of Mr. Whiting, and the owner having satisfied himself with four pieces of pottery, the British Museum was invited to make a selection in order to display the typical outfit of Roman burials in Britain, and incidentally to furnish evidence for the

chronology of the coarse pottery which accompanied Samian ware in the majority of cases. This selection is on exhibition this evening before being submitted to the Trustees, and Mr. Reginald Smith will direct our special attention to a Samian bowl of the second century, which bears a long inscription scratched round the outside. The lettering is clear, but the grammar dubious, and the interpretation can be safely left to the ingenuity of Mr. Smith.

Colonel Hawley notes that the two classes of burial were found inextricably mixed in the cemetery : there seems to have been no difference in date between them. Though the rule elsewhere is that cremation lasted till about 250, and was then superseded by coffin-burial even before the general adoption of Christianity, there was no evidence of such a sequence at Ospringe—indeed there were cases of unburnt burials below cremations. In spite of the variety of coins and bronzes, it is hoped to establish many synchronisms in the pottery recovered, and thus to forward the work of dating the bulk of Roman ware in our museums. The specimens are in many cases intact, others can be easily repaired, and with Mr. Whiting's series from this and neighbouring sites, the series will constitute an important addition to more than one museum. It is a special cause of satisfaction that a philanthropic undertaking, conceived on the most generous lines, to bring relief where it was sorely wanted, should have yielded so much that is scientifically valuable at no cost to the Society, but most appropriately under our auspices. Let us hope that on a later occasion Colonel Hawley may have something to say about the original course of the Watling Street, as well as the relation of the cemetery to the road and to the Roman station known as Durolevum, which is in close proximity to the excavated field.

We are indebted to the owner of Tyndall Park for permitting us to search his ground for a missing portion of the Roman high road—also to Mr. Whiting for continued assistance ; and I repeat that we were most fortunate in securing Colonel Hawley's co-operation, and that we hope the Secretary will convey, with his customary discretion, to the anonymous benefactor, our keen appreciation of his munificence.

Let me now return to aerial photography. The enterprise arose from the harsh necessities of war, and it still forms an essential part in the training of the Air Force. Commercial flying is being developed, though with less energy here than elsewhere, but it is chiefly in relation to the King's Air Force that we are at present concerned. Much information will be found in the O. S. Professional Papers, No. 7, issued by our

Fellow, Mr. Osbert Crawford, and I likewise recall statements made in this room by an experienced officer of the Air Force, and by Colonel Craster of the Ordnance Survey Department.

In the first place, what can Archaeology expect from air-photography? That it will enlarge and extend our perspective is obvious, and it has already emphasized one thing, not quite appreciated hitherto, namely, how sensitive the soil is, how slowly nature heals the wounds made by man. In other words we realize how conservative is the surface of the earth, how retentive of her scars; even in Egypt which is embarrassed by restless moving sands, shallow pools which were aquatic flower-beds have recently been discovered opposite the temple of Queen Hatshepsut at Deir el Bahari; though 3,500 years have elapsed, the depressions are still unmistakable. This makes us hope that on the unfixed soil of Northern Africa and Western Asia aerial surveys may show much more than would be expected. Here at home our prospects seem better than elsewhere. We have relatively few forests, no shifting sands, and over broad areas of country where our early civilizations attained their most complete development, there are immense stretches of unrivalled turf, or else rough prairie which grows nothing likely to impair the lines of bygone settlements. Moreover, floods in this country are infrequent, and always too leisurely in their progress to inflict serious damage on the soil surface of such districts. And so the vanished ground-plan is restored to us—vanished only in the sense that it is undecipherable from the normal altitude of human vision. The photograph therefore extends the radius of our eyes. Imperceptible sinews seem to emerge, then limbs, then skeletons—detached and meaningless fragments at a low level, but as seen from above outlining themselves on the surface and forming a logical entity—the line of a road, the boundaries of a field, perhaps the settlement of some prehistoric tribe. At times the plate will tell its tale directly and with simple eloquence. It is surprising what even a ring of poppies will betray. Sometimes the plate will be a complex riddle, not merely a palimpsest, but a sheet upon which successive races have written the physical records of their transitory worlds—how fascinating a pursuit the elucidation of these maps! And is it not satisfactory that the results should be attained without breaking the soil? I lament every incision into the sacred turf of Stonehenge. I am always sorry that those who hunt the Megatherium or the Diplodocus should have to invade his place of burial, and expose his honest bones to a climate which since his day has assuredly grown less serene.



What are the actual lessons to be taught by these air-plates? So far as architecture is concerned, for the first time we can have comprehensive and accurate roof-plans of famous buildings, pictures hitherto misleading, as one can only get a partial view from an adjacent tower: but York Minster, Lincoln Cathedral, or Durham as recorded from the air—as they would appear to the flight of wild swans speeding across the heavens—give us new standards of architectural achievement. Kyp, Sanders, Loggan, and many others have engraved their impression of the bird's-eye view of great buildings, but the photograph conveys a sense of reality, as indeed it is the portrait of reality, second only in importance to the ground-plan upon which all is based. I hope that one of our Fellows may be persuaded to give the Society an illustrated communication on the subject. But it is towards the earth itself that the lens can be most profitably directed. No better method can be devised of tracing the missing links of Wansdyke, of Grimsdyke, of the lost sections of the Roman Wall, and when we come to see the potential sources of criticism and knowledge, we see that we may have to revise cherished beliefs. In the first place nothing is more essential to the study of early agrarian life and husbandry than maps of the farms, showing the distribution of the field systems and their relationship with dwellings. At the same time we may learn about the concurrent methods of defence, whether against exposure, against wild animals, or hostile neighbours. It is difficult, and sometimes impossible, to draw a map without confusing the lines of one period or settlement with another, whereas the air-plate has the property of showing differences and identities with much greater precision. One is dealing with a much larger unit of area. One can pick up a line beyond an interruption, for the airman is not worried by bunkers. Moreover, the plate gives a special quality, one might almost say a living personality, to surface indications, contours, depressions, or ridges, and as already stated a disturbed subsoil will often confide secrets to the camera which are not vouchsafed to the human eye. A good photograph, for instance, will show a whole sequence of civilizations. From a welter of criss-cross hatchings one can reconstruct correct outlines, whether a fort or field or village. Will not these researches enlarge the number of early settlements, increase our estimate of populations, perhaps reveal the existence of transient or destroyed communities? We shall certainly gain much useful knowledge about roads and communications. All these factors must have a crucial bearing upon our estimates of chronology. Nothing is more embarrassing than these computations, and the most dis-

tasteful task of the archaeologist is to answer simple questions put by unscrupulous people as to when the Stone Age ended or the Bronze Age began. I am enchanted that a new age has now been established, a sober and dignified age called Aeneolithic. And it must have been a picturesque aeon, too, which married a massive and masculine past to the dainty spouse of dim futurity. We must devise some more of these seductive interlopers. They will ease the problem and bamboozle our questioners, pending a final adjustment of our time-table by aerial photography.

Let me now turn to the all-important subject of organization. Here is a scientific appliance placed at the disposal of Archaeology: how can we best ensure that its co-operation shall be put to full advantage? It is relevant to observe that the Government attaches due value to air-photography. It is part of the regular routine training of the Air Force, which is taught how to take photographs and how to read them. Again, we learn that air-photography is serviceable to complete map-making (even in mountainous districts), and that the Ordnance Survey look upon it as valuable, both measured in public time and public money, in revising the archaeology of large-scale maps. Later on I shall show that in certain countries its value is of the utmost consequence in matters where archaeology is only a by-product of such surveys. We are therefore assured of the friendliness of high officials in the Public Service, and in principle the Government of the day cannot be unsympathetic, if on the one hand air-photography is a vital element in training the King's Forces, while on the other hand it is adorned with the virtuous diadem of economy. We can count on the good-will of the State. Let me examine in general terms the triple problem of getting the maximum number of records, of their systematic classification, and of making them accessible to archaeological science.

Much has already been done on Salisbury Plain, which is perhaps the richest European field of enterprise, the vestiges of ancient civilization being relatively free from later developments, whether urban or agrarian. And, as I say, the local cadets of the Air Force have to qualify in aerial photography. They learn how to take the 'pinpoint' picture—a church, for instance, or a farmstead, which would represent a trench or gun-emplacement in time of war. They likewise have to photograph the 'mosaic'—a wide area of ground perhaps half a mile or more in diameter, and showing the exact features of a large unit as observed from above. The vertical picture is usually the most desirable, though I believe that contour lines have been intercepted in Spitzbergen by slanting and oblique views taken from

aeroplanes. One may assume that to the Air Force student the actual objective is immaterial. He has to find his target and to strike it on his plate, by experimenting with speed, altitude, light, and focus : and then his picture undergoes the test of printing. To him a subject of archaeological interest should be as good as any other, but to us his choice is of the greatest concern. Various training centres exist scattered about the country, the headquarters being the central school of air-photography at Farnborough. Masses of negatives must be steadily accumulating. Many must be thrown away as being spoilt, defective, or duplications ; but it must be remembered that pictures of the same ground may vary in importance, and show very different results according to the season of the year or the cropping of the land. Of equally accurate photographs one may be archaeologically worthless, the other a revelation.

Farnborough is the storehouse. Not only are the English negatives preserved there, but also many records from outlying countries and campaigns—from Salonika, Palestine, Iraq, and so on—some of which must at least possess an archaeological value, while many must be of geographical or even geological interest. An air survey of the Mosul area would retrace the old network of watercourses which once made fertile gardens of the thirsty plains extending to Baghdad—all obliterated long since, and awaiting the moment when the desert shall live again—*solitudo florebit quasi lilium*.

In Egypt the archaeological value of photographs taken for general purposes has been thoroughly established. The economic life of the country depends upon irrigation. The periodical movements of the Nile, its extreme heights and depressions, in short a full hydrographic survey is now looked upon as a regular necessity. For it must be confessed that the Nile, though bountiful in its gifts, is a wayward and incomprehensible stream. Currents change, sand-banks vanish or emerge, dykes and bulwarks are assaulted ; while the ceaseless ebb and flow constantly affects, and often impairs, the efficiency of barrages and offtakes. It was therefore ordained that every year a general survey should be made of 800 miles of the Nile, in order to record the impulses, hesitations, and violences of the river. Great pictures were required to show the broad lines of water policy rather than the minute measurements of a landward survey, which would only compile local variations. Speed was, moreover, essential, partly to save expense, but still more to secure a really comprehensive and all-embracing record of the channels during a short but critical period. The whole work was completed in about eighty

hours of actual photographic flights, extending over a period of four to five weeks.

The photographs were excellent for their immediate object, and it is said that pictures of urban areas will be useful for town-planning and municipal purposes, for public health, drainage, legal records, and even for police. So much the better, for archaeology will profit too, and in this particular instance the air survey was made in consultation with the Antiquities Department, and plates covering no less than an area of 100 square miles proved of real value to archaeology. Excavations are always in progress, being usually close to the main valley: many important sites were included in the irrigation pictures. Important discoveries were made. At El-Quarneh, where the causeway of the palace of Amenhotep III is visible for 100 yards or so on the ground level, the photograph traced it distinctly for nearly a mile. Good results were also obtained at Dendera, Edfu, Tel-el-Amarna, and elsewhere. A demand for prints arose among archaeologists both to guide them in their immediate researches, and to give indications where fresh enterprises could be started. The central fact on which I insist is the happy collaboration between the Egyptian Government, the Royal Air Force, and the Department of Antiquities.

Every air-plate is in fact a document of potential value. In Palestine also the Air Force has collected a considerable number of plates, some of them taken at the instance of the Department of Antiquities. These are very instructive and in several instances show ruins not easily noticeable from the ground. In Egypt this form of photography will be serviceable in correcting the old Survey. The new Survey of Palestine would profit from the preliminary data which would be made available. Perhaps I put it too strongly, but it seems to me that cartography in general would be simplified by having these impeccable maps for reference at the outset, in order to check the later details of measurement and plotting: moreover, it would seem that any comprehensive scheme of excavation should be preceded by an air survey, wherever the surface conditions permit.

Much can unquestionably be done at home. In physique the Yorkshire Wolds resemble many parts of Wiltshire, where success is amply demonstrated. Cornwall and Dartmoor are still unexplored, but heather and bracken present obstacles which, however, might be overcome by determining the least confusing period of the plant growth. Isolated spots such as the detached forts and settlements along the Scottish Border are hopeful. Kent, the busy passage-way of Britain, is perhaps improved and

beautified out of all recognition, though the Isle of Thanet and the south-eastern littoral should be productive. Dorsetshire, too, promises a rich harvest, and Dorsetshire has never failed us yet. In short, this country enjoys great, and perhaps unparalleled, possibilities for this new engine of archaeology.

It is quite a good plan to schedule and audit one's ideals, though we must never bow in adversity when their realization tarries. Clearly the first ideal is a central depot of air photographs to form the nucleus of study. Proper classification is a necessity. Every plate must be co-related with the Ordnance Survey sheet, presumably the six-inch issue, and prints would be assembled in key volumes for purposes of inspection and, so to speak, as reference catalogues. The Ordnance Survey upholds its traditional regard for archaeology extending back to 1797, and should receive all possible help in keeping abreast with recent researches. Already air photographs have restored features which figured in maps a century ago, but which from one cause or another had been subsequently omitted. The practical value for checking, amplifying, and extending the survey as a whole has already been emphasized. It would be admirable if the archaeological side of the service could be extended, though I fear one cannot expect the Ordnance Survey Department to incur heavy expense for the sake of archaeology as such. Their staff is already depleted and hard pressed. Moreover, aeroplanes are costly toys. Had it not been for the public spirit of Mr. Keiller we should not have possessed some of those magnificent plates exhibited to the Society last autumn. Nor can we expect the Air Force to spend money on our behalf. But they know the absorbing interest of the subject, and it is gratifying that they should have given us so much encouragement: it appears that they are quite ready to transfer plates of archaeological interest to the Ordnance Survey Office. We owe them gratitude. The War Office, too, must be engaged upon a good deal of map-making, and though no longer responsible for the Air Force, must be concerned in the photographic records. Though at this juncture I refrain from suggesting any scheme of organization, we may reasonably appeal to the Government to make the widest possible use of the records owned by the different Departments of State, and most particularly would we press for promptitude. The accumulation of new plates is regular in quantity, but progressive in its burden upon organization. I fear that the bulk of material may soon grow too inconvenient to handle or to store. It would be very difficult to overtake arrears in arrangement, still more in identifications. Loss would ensue, both to the science of archaeology and to the

whole range of our new form of historical analysis from which we expect so much. Indeed a great future awaits the progress of air-photography. While it may well influence our estimates of time and race and civilization to a marked and unexpected degree, it will in any case provide fresh standards of comparison and new tests for the precision and accuracy of our methods.

Thanks to the complacency of our Treasurer and to the artistic skill of one of our Fellows, we have refashioned the pavement of our entrance-hall, adorning it with the symbol of learning which we impress on our books, and which will henceforward warn and welcome us as we cross the threshold. The Lamp of Learning lies at our feet—*Lucerna pedibus*: we look down with affection to the tiny emblem, as the airman gazes across the wider fields of his survey. Let us enlist his help. Let us more than ever direct our vision towards the shrine of truth in Archaeology and scholarship.



## *English Wall-Papers of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*<sup>1</sup>

By HILARY JENKINSON, M.A., F.S.A.

### *Introductory*

THE subject of early Wall-Papers has not been much investigated in England. Of the various forms of hanging or wall-decoration which preceded them—designs painted, stencilled, or incised on the walls; and hangings of plain material, of tapestry, of embroidery, of cloth stained or painted, and even of painted paper<sup>2</sup>—and of the wall-papers of the eighteenth century—painted or printed importations from China<sup>3</sup> and the printed products of our own country, from simple floral designs to the Gothics<sup>4</sup> of Horace Walpole or the elaborate ‘scenes’, one set of which sufficed to decorate a whole room<sup>5</sup>—of all these something is known; though we still wait for an authoritative and comprehensive work.<sup>6</sup> But little attempt has been made so far to bridge the gap between medieval and modern, the sixteenth and the eighteenth centuries.

### *The Early History of Wall-Papers in France and England*

In part our ignorance has been due to the absence of direct evidence from remaining wall-papers. The early historians

<sup>1</sup> This paper was originally planned by Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A., and myself in common. Circumstances have led to my taking charge both of the delivery and the writing of it; but I must record my great indebtedness to him not only in connexion with the Besford Court paper, as is set out below, but also for help in correspondence and other work throughout the preparation of the material. Other obligations are mentioned in the footnotes; but I have had a number of correspondents also to whom I am not the less grateful, though my paper has not been directly indebted to them.

<sup>2</sup> Miss McClelland (see below) mentions ‘fifty large scrolls’ ordered by Louis XI in 1481: for an English example see an Inventory of 27 Henry VIII from the Public Record Office printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, vii, p. 290.

<sup>3</sup> A famous painted paper was presented to Coutts’s Bank in the late eighteenth century. The Victoria and Albert Museum possesses particularly fine examples (unused) both of Chinese and of scenic papers.

<sup>4</sup> There are several references to Wall-papers in the *Letters*.

<sup>5</sup> See note 3 above.

<sup>6</sup> Mr. A. V. Sugden, with Mr. J. L. Edmondson, is preparing an elaborate work, as I found out after the present article was begun. I have been particularly grateful for their friendly co-operation.

of Wall-Papers<sup>1</sup> and of Wood-Engraving<sup>2</sup> had presumably never seen a wall-paper or box-lining of the sixteenth or seventeenth century in England; nor was there in this country any eighteenth-century literature on the subject. In France the case is different. From several early writers, notably J.-B. M. Papillon,<sup>3</sup> we can gather a fair notion of the developments that took place in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. We hear of a guild of *Dominotiers*, makers of *domino* papers. The origin of the word is obscure,<sup>4</sup> but in broad outline the history of the craft is established. Starting probably by being only paper-stainers—manufacturers, in fact, of coloured and marbled papers<sup>5</sup>—they presently added to themselves (sometime in the first half of the sixteenth century) the engravers of designs of all sorts, but especially of figures of saints, upon wood; and drove a thriving trade, particularly in the north of France,<sup>6</sup> by the sale of sheets thus decorated for use in lining boxes, cupboards, and even walls, and also, one presumes, as pictures. Their activities are attested by the number of times that they required to be regulated by Royal ordinances<sup>7</sup> (principally owing to their trenching upon the ground of those who printed from type), and in the direction of wall-decoration their craft seems to have proceeded along the natural line of developing designs which either repeated themselves without a break when the sheets were placed in juxtaposition or required more than one block and one printed sheet to give the whole pattern.<sup>8</sup> Colour they apparently used freely from the first, but it was applied by brush or stencil: Papillon knows of no colour-printing save that done by a succession of mezzotint plates,<sup>9</sup> and this was not used for *Dominoterie*.

No doubt these French papers were well known in England,

<sup>1</sup> Especially J. G. Crace in two papers read to the Royal Institute of British Architects in February 1839. I am indebted to Mr. E. Stewart Greene for the loan of copies of these papers, which have been the subject of an article by Mr. Sugden (*The Decorator*, January 1925). Crace used freely Beckmann's *History of Inventions* . . . and various French authors.

<sup>2</sup> Chatto and Jackson, *Treatise on Wood-Engraving* (London, 1838).

<sup>3</sup> *Traité . . . de la Gravure en Bois* (Paris, 1766): see also the *Dictionnaire Portatif des Arts et Métiers*, published in the same year; and J. Savary des Bruslons, *Dictionnaire Universel de Commerce* . . . (1723).

<sup>4</sup> Chatto and Jackson think it is an equivalent of the German 'Helgen' (figures of saints). It is unknown in this sense to the *New English Dictionary*; and to Cotgrave's *French Dictionary* of 1611.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Papillon, *op. cit.*, i, p. 20.

<sup>6</sup> At Rouen, *ibid.*, p. 383.

<sup>7</sup> The *Dictionnaire Portatif* . . . cites Ordinances of 1586, 1618, 1649, 1686, and 1723.

<sup>8</sup> Cp. Papillon's account, i, p. 309, etc.: see also Savary des Bruslons, *op. cit.*

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, ii, p. 154.

even to some extent imported :<sup>1</sup> and it may be remarked that the possibilities of documentary evidence on this matter are by no means, as some writers seem to suppose,<sup>2</sup> exhausted : private correspondence or accounts, even the records of the Customs, will surely produce ultimately some more information. But at present our knowledge from books or papers so far as concerns England is limited to the facts that one Lanyer<sup>3</sup> had a patent for a process of manufacturing flock-hangings<sup>4</sup> (not necessarily papers) in 1634 and that another Englishman, William Bayley, had a patent<sup>5</sup> in 1691 for a process, apparently abortive (for we hear no more of it), of colour-printing 'with several engines of brass'.

*Some Modern Discoveries*

The first recorded find of early wall-paper *in situ* in England of which I know is that made by Mr. Philip Johnston, F.S.A., at Borden Hall in Kent in 1896. Two papers were found, one a design in black and blue on a red-coloured ground, one in black and red on white paper. They were described and illustrated by Mr. L. P. Butterfield,<sup>6</sup> who ascribed the second to c. 1650 and the first, which was a tough paper nailed to the clay daubing, to a date between 1550 and 1600. Most unfortunately the originals of these papers have been lost, though Mr. Butterfield's coloured reconstructions survive.<sup>7</sup> It may be mentioned that the nailed paper is said<sup>8</sup> to have been mounted on canvas, which discounts any inferences that might be made from this method of hanging. Apart from this remark I am disinclined, in the absence of the original, to hazard any comment on the first paper. Of the second I have seen one small fragment, which is a rag paper and presumably of European origin :<sup>9</sup> we have here a reproduction (pl. xxvi, b) of

<sup>1</sup> Only two examples of importation have been actually discovered and these on boxes of apparently German origin ; or if not German, Flemish : see below, p. 241.

<sup>2</sup> It has been rather assumed that the only records bearing on the subject would be those of the Patent Office.

<sup>3</sup> Beckmann, J., *History of Inventions* . . . (transl. by William Johnston, London, 1797), quoting Rymer's *Foedera*.

<sup>4</sup> This is a process of printing the pattern with an adhesive, and sprinkling finely chopped wool, etc., over it.

<sup>5</sup> Mentioned by Miss Ackermann and Miss McClelland in the works cited below.

<sup>6</sup> *The Artist*, Sept.-Dec. 1898, p. 102. The first of the papers figures also in a reconstruction of the room illustrated in Edwin Foley's *Book of Decorative Furniture*, i, p. 96.

<sup>7</sup> They were shown on the occasion of the reading of this paper by the kindness of the owner, Mrs. Levy.

<sup>8</sup> I have this information from Mrs. Levy.

<sup>9</sup> Mr. Butterfield's paper suggests an Indian origin, at least for the design. I am indebted to Dr. J. J. Fox for a microscopic examination of the fragment.

this paper from Mr. Butterfield's drawing and shall have occasion to refer to its design below.

A more important discovery, from the point of view of the present article, is that made at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1911, on a beam in the Master's Lodge, and described by the late Mr. Charles Sayle.<sup>1</sup> This was a conventional floral design, similar to those used for stamping leather, velvet, and so forth, printed in block on the back of a Royal Proclamation of 1509, which is also the date of the building of the Lodge.

The only other discovery of importance was that made by Mr. A. Randall Wells on a wall at Besford Court in Worcestershire ; an Elizabethan paper with the design of the Royal Arms surrounded by a conventional decoration of vases, flowers, fruit, and grotesque heads. Mr. Wells's full-sized photographic reproduction of this paper, made by Mr. Emery Walker, F.S.A., is here used (pl. xviii) by the kindness of the discoverer ; a number of sheets of the paper, two of them still attached to the plaster, are in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

In addition, a number of printed papers used for lining boxes and the like have from time to time been discovered and have been illustrated in various places. There has, in fact, been a good deal of sporadic writing<sup>2</sup> on the subject, but no attempt at an historical treatment of the discoveries made nor systematic search for more.

#### *The Present Article*

My own interest in the subject dates from the Cambridge discovery, when I gave some assistance in the identification of the Proclamation. Later I discovered, and had pieced together from some fragments of an old box, the provenance of which was unknown, at the Public Record Office, the paper illustrated in pl. xix, a.<sup>3</sup> Some years later Mr. Barnard showed me a reproduction of the Besford Court paper, and we discovered that this and the Record Office specimen were different versions (on two separate blocks) of the same design. The inference as to the popularity

<sup>1</sup> In *The Library*, October 1911 : a reconstruction of the pattern is there given. It is signed with the letter H and the figure of a bird, which Mr. Sayle ascribed to Hieronymus Cock : later views, however, give it to Hugo Goes (N. McClelland, *Historic Wall Papers*, p. 39 ; quoting Herbert's *Typographical Antiquities*, iii, p. 439).

<sup>2</sup> The most important are Miss Phyllis Ackermann, *Wall Paper : Its History* . . . (London, 1923) ; Miss Nancy McClelland, *Historic Wall Papers* (Philadelphia, 1924) ; and Miss M. Jourdain in *The Connoisseur*, lxii, p. 158 (1922) and *Country Life*, 29 March 1924. Others have been already mentioned : see also a bibliography in Miss McClelland's book.

<sup>3</sup> There are two copies of this sheet, one of which is now displayed in the Record Office Museum.

and widespread use of these papers seemed so definite that we thought it worth while to make some systematic research into the subject.

A good many inquiries made at local museums proved, with one notable exception,<sup>1</sup> fruitless, perhaps because it was not always realized that wall-papers might have survived in other places than on walls. Nor were other methods of appeal much more successful.<sup>2</sup> Examination of some hundreds of deed-boxes, upon the hint given by the Record Office specimen and by three fine examples from Oxford, was a little more successful. There is no suggestion that research in this direction has been anything more than a beginning; indeed it is hoped that this publication may result in many more papers being brought to light: but so far as possible the resources of the Public Record Office, the British Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Guildhall Library and Archives, the University Libraries and Archives at Oxford and Cambridge, the London Museum, and the John Rylands Library at Manchester have been exhausted.<sup>3</sup> It is the aim of the present article to date and classify the modest results and to prompt further research.

#### *English Provenance*

It may be well to say in advance that there is no reason to doubt the English origin of, at any rate, most of the papers here described. The use of the English, or British, Royal Arms or Royal cyphers as a decoration seems a sufficient proof in some cases; and other papers which have not the arms are obviously related in design to those which have. The only papers which show evidence of foreign origin are two which act as cover (not lining) to a couple of wooden boxes at the Public Record Office: these resemble very closely some boxes, used for storing type, at the Plantin-Moretus Museum<sup>4</sup> at Antwerp, where they are described as of German origin.

<sup>1</sup> The Ashmolean Museum at Oxford: see further details below.

<sup>2</sup> It had been suggested that William Morris might have come across some of these papers; but neither Miss Morris nor Mr. H. C. Marillier, to whom I appealed, were able to confirm this. Mrs. Gerald Horsley was good enough to go through her late husband's papers in search of some fragments of which I was told by Mr. E. Stewart Greene, but without success. Several correspondents directed attention to papers which proved to be of later date than was thought (the paper at Ightham Mote, for example, quoted as an early one, is, I understand, eighteenth-century Chinese).

<sup>3</sup> I have to thank the Librarians and Keepers of all these Repositories and Collections and Mr. C. C. Oman at South Kensington for much kind help.

<sup>4</sup> Monsieur Delen, Conservateur Adjoint, was good enough to let me examine about a dozen of these. In shape and make they all closely resemble our specimens

*Dimensions*

Practically all the designs we have to examine are printed on single sheets of paper of approximately the same dimensions—a little over fourteen inches by eleven inches. The use of rolls is a later (eighteenth century) invention and even these were until comparatively modern times made up of sheets pasted together: hence the conventional width ( $22\frac{1}{2}$  or 22 inches) which has persisted to our own day.

*Date: and the question of Deed Boxes*

The usual medieval receptacle for small documents was probably the leather bag, of which hundreds of examples still remain at the Public Record Office: though we hear not infrequently of pyxes, few if any have survived. But in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries a regular industry of making leather boxes for this purpose seems to have arisen, perhaps in connexion with an increased demand for larger travelling trunks.<sup>1</sup> They might be of hide, sewn sadler fashion, or of thinner skins on a foundation of paper or split wood; and their shapes and sizes varied indefinitely: but they generally have a flanged and hinged lid secured by a leather thong passing through slits in the cover; and the majority seem to have had a lining of waste paper of some kind. With the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries came in a fashion of long narrow boxes, to take a large deed (especially Royal Letters Patent) rolled up; with a round projection from both lid and box for the seal.<sup>2</sup> There ought to be large numbers of such boxes as these (see plates xxiv and xxvi, a), great and small, in private collections all over the country.

The convenience of these boxes to us, when found with a paper lining, is that they generally give us a date. Letters Patent date approximately boxes obviously made for them, and the largest single collection of private deed boxes<sup>3</sup> is dated to some extent

(nos. 64 and 81 c of the Court of Wards Deeds Boxes, mentioned below): and the top of at least one reproduces exactly the style of engraving and the method and tints of colouring used on our papers: there are one or two small differences, but I think there can be no doubt of the common origin.

<sup>1</sup> The history and antiquities of the hair-trunk have yet to find an enthusiast; but they are probably related to those of public and private transport conveniences.

<sup>2</sup> Curious examples are British Museum Additional Charters 37408, containing a grant by Garter of 1753, which has projections for two seals and a deep box made to contain more than one charter, of about 1714.

<sup>3</sup> Of these boxes, preserved in the Public Record Office, two are of wood covered outside with paper, as has been already mentioned; 128 are lined with printed paper, five with paper printed with a design, and one with manuscript. All the printed matter agrees with the dates here given except in the case of one box

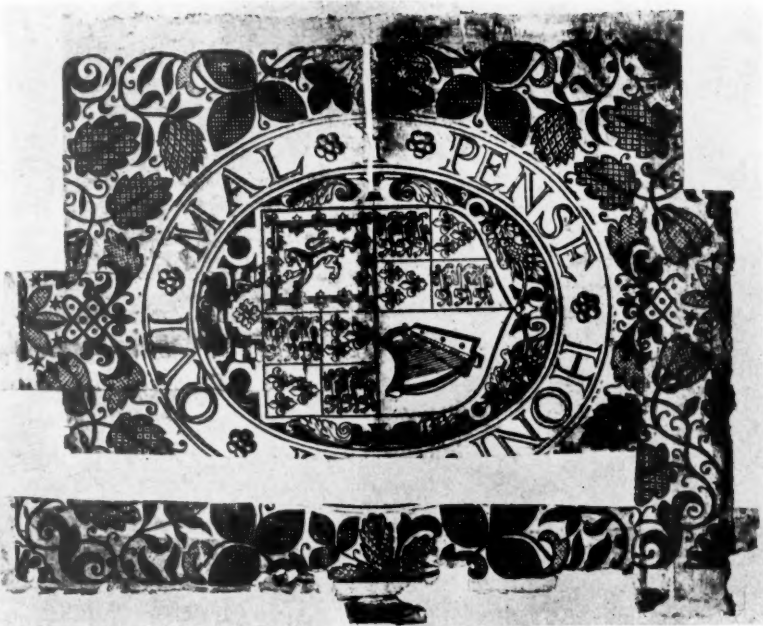


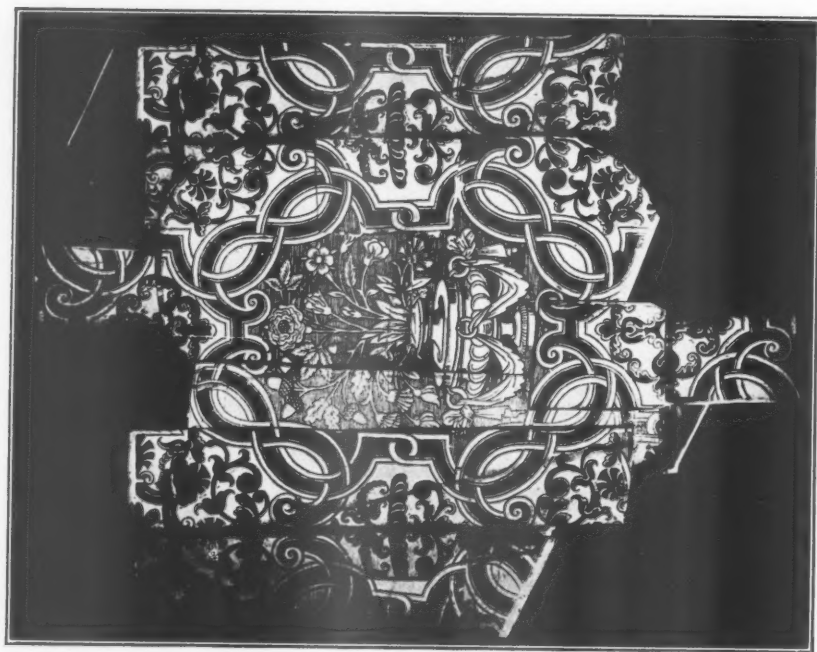
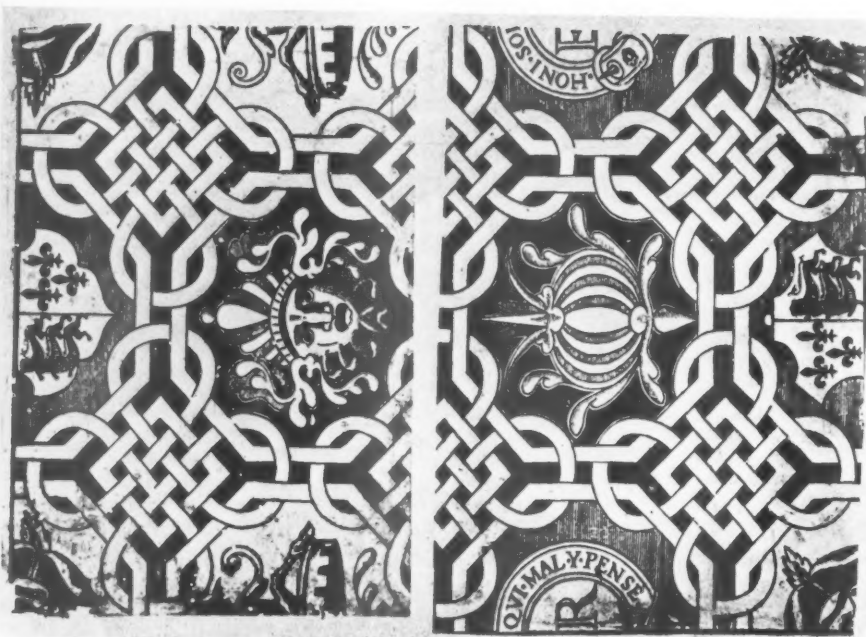


*a*

Elizabethan and Jacobean wall-papers, from deed-boxes in the Public Record Office (about 1600)

*b*





Jacobean and Elizabethan wall-papers, from deed-boxes in the Ashmolean Museum and Police Record Office (about 1840)

by the fact that it appears to contain still ' the deeds connected with the business in course of transaction in the Court of Wards at the time when that Court went out of action, about 1645.<sup>2</sup> From these and one or two other facts we have covering dates for the greater part of our discoveries from the later part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth down to that of Charles I. I may add here that I have not been able to make out any watermarks.

### *Classification of Papers found*

There has been up to now some confusion, and I propose therefore to deal with the papers I have been able to examine under certain definite heads. Taking first the earliest papers, which (with the possible exceptions of the Borden Hall specimens) are all ordinary monochrome printings in printer's ink from wood-blocks, I distinguish three classes: (A) undoubted Wall-papers; (B) book-covers; (C) box-linings; with a fourth for convenience, (D) Diaper or small-pattern papers. In a second section I propose to treat together a few examples which show more than one colour.

#### I (A). *True Wall-Papers*

The first of these should presumably be the Cambridge paper: but as it stands alone, both in its design and in its probable date, and has already been fully described, I pass to the others, classing as *True Wall-Papers* only those in which *the design is incomplete without the juxtaposition of a number of sheets*. As most of these show not merely halves of a design at the sides and top of the sheet, but quarters at the corners, nine sheets are usually needed to expose the pattern properly. Three distinct types of decoration—the armorial, the floral, and the conventional—may be observed, and these may also, of course, appear in combination. All are printed from single blocks, in black, on white paper.

i. *Armoial*. Our first example (pl. xviii) is the Besford Court paper:<sup>3</sup> this, it may be added, has been found also in the lining

(no. 159), which is also irregular in the matter of its contents and is apparently a later importation. I have been much indebted for information to my colleague, Mr. S. C. Ratcliff, who examined these boxes for another purpose. For their examination by Frederick Devon in 1843 and 1844 see Deputy Keeper's Reports IV, V, and VI. Devon does not notice their linings.

<sup>1</sup> Many have attached to them the original note of their delivery into Court.

<sup>2</sup> The Court, set up by 32/33 Henry VIII, was actually abolished in 12 Charles II (1660).

<sup>3</sup> Also reproduced (in reduction) by Miss McClelland and Miss Ackermann.

of a box at Morpeth<sup>1</sup> and in a small deed-box in the Public Record Office.<sup>2</sup> The evidence of the locality in which a box is found is, of course, of small value; but the survival of three separate specimens is noteworthy. With this paper must be contrasted pl. xix, a, the Record Office variant. The substitution of the George and its curious supporters will be noted, also the difference of the lettering. On the other hand, a pull from one block must certainly have been used in cutting the other, for they fit exactly at the sides. Both are clearly (from the arms) Elizabethan.

Pl. xix, b,<sup>3</sup> shows again the Royal Arms, this time in the Jacobean form, and in combination with floral decoration. Note the curious hatching which serves as filling to the latter: we shall have to refer to this again below. An example similar to this but of later date (it has the initials C.R.) was figured in a small reproduction from a poor drawing or tracing by the late Mr. Edwin Foley;<sup>4</sup> but I have not been able to trace its whereabouts: several copies were used to line a 'Bible Box'. With these must be classed two very fragmentary specimens (probably Jacobean) from the Court of Wards Boxes,<sup>5</sup> in which the various achievements of the arms are shown in separate panels: both show the same decorative treatment of print; one introduces the George again, and one has a mask which suggests that seen in pl. xx, a, below.

ii. *Floral Designs*. Pl. xx, a, is from a box containing a licence to alienate in mortmain, dated 1615, in the Oxford University Archives.<sup>6</sup> The interlaced strapwork is to be noted, in addition to the conventional vase and flowers. Fig. 1, again from the Oxford Archives but now in the Ashmolean Museum,<sup>7</sup> may be dated on similar evidence about 12 James I: the conventional flowers may be noted for comparison with others and also the hatching, or filling, of them. Fig. 2 is from the Court of Wards Deeds again.<sup>8</sup> No more exact date than *ante* 1645 can be assigned, but the strong similarity to others seen, once more, in the treatment of the filling is unmistakable. This example is printed

<sup>1</sup> At Longwitton Hall (see *The Connoisseur*, xvi, p. 51). A tracing is in the Victoria and Albert Museum (Department of Design, etc., D. 1074, 1904).

<sup>2</sup> Now in the Museum side by side with the variant form. Its provenance is unknown.

<sup>3</sup> From Court of Wards Deeds, Box 42.

<sup>4</sup> *Decorative Furniture*, i, p. 191.

<sup>5</sup> Nos. 5 B and 83 D.

<sup>6</sup> I owe this example to the kindness of Mrs. R. L. Poole, who reconstructed the pattern by cutting up photographs of the box.

<sup>7</sup> I owe this example to Mr. C. F. Bell, F.S.A. It has been reproduced, but wrong way up, by Miss Jourdain (*op. cit.*).

<sup>8</sup> Box 146 s.

on the back of a draft Bill in some suit which I have not yet traced.<sup>1</sup>

Pl. xxi, from a paper of the same Oxford origin, has been



FIG. 1. Ashmolean Museum.

reproduced before, but only in a small form,<sup>2</sup> and deserves a special paragraph. The naturalistic treatment of the flowers is

<sup>1</sup> Probably in the Court of Requests.

<sup>2</sup> By Miss Jourdain, *op. cit.* I have to thank Mr. Bell not only for information but for generously allowing me the use of his full-sized photograph for reproduction. One or two small gaps in it have been filled in. Mr. Bell pieced the paper together

remarkable, and its success would be reckoned extraordinary if we did not remember the skill with which these flowers, beloved of Elizabethan draughtsmen and designers, are treated in tapestries



FIG. 2. Court of Wards Deeds.

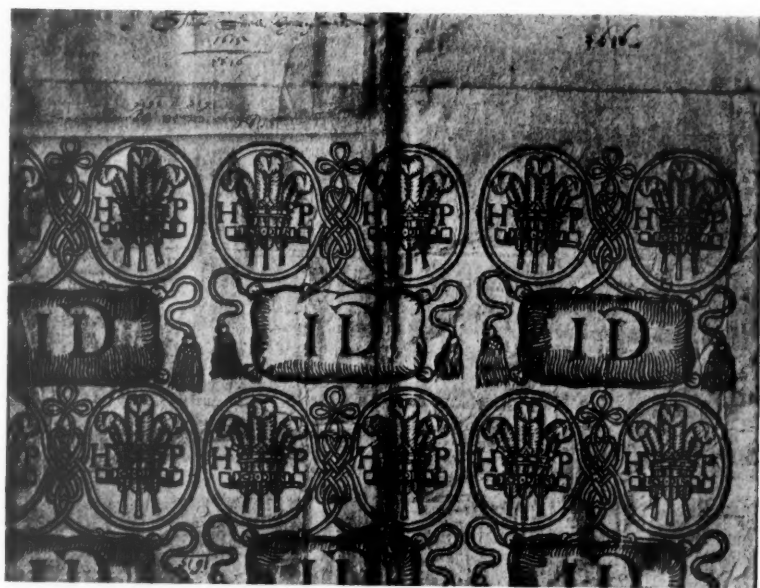
and in Herbals of the period.<sup>1</sup> The use of crosses, circles, billet-work, plain cross-hatching and so forth in the filling is clearly from small fragments and these having stretched a little the sheet is not now quite rectangular; but the original fitting of sheet to sheet is undoubted. When this article was read a number were shown pasted up together. The paper was originally found by Mrs. Poole.

<sup>1</sup> The superiority of the treatment of flowers and leaves over that of figures in





a



b

Jacobean book-covers, in the Victoria and Albert Museum (about  $\frac{1}{3}$ )



Stuart lining-paper, from a chest at Sulgrave Manor (about 1700)

based on stitch-work,<sup>1</sup> but is also extremely successful in suggesting different depths of colour. We may also note the skill with which the designer had prepared, by the relative sizes of the various parts, a whole suitable for decorating a large space. This paper is from a box which contained one of the deeds with which Camden endowed his Professorship; and a contemporary label dates it 12 James I. The relationship of the other floral designs to it is obvious, in spite of their more conventional style.

iii. *Conventional Decoration.* I have only one example (pl. xx, b) in this class (though some of its features, such as the strap-work and the mask, have been noted elsewhere), but it seems worthy of separate treatment, being perhaps the most beautiful of the new discoveries. The cypher E.R. dates it as Elizabethan, and the quartering at the corners is obtained, as in several others, by use of the favourite Tudor rose. This is another specimen from the Court of Wards Deeds.<sup>2</sup>

Before we leave this section it may be permissible to emphasize one or two points. One is the undoubted fact that these were Wall-Papers, though they might be used (as modern ones are) for other purposes; another is the dating—we have papers of every period from Elizabeth to Charles I; another is the evidence of a school of design—the conventions are strong and overlap from one example to another; and yet another is the fact that the designers, though working in a restricted medium (that of blocks of small size) had arrived at a very good idea of the proportions necessary in the detail of a design intended to cover a large space. From these we may infer, I think, that these papers (though so little known to us) were both plentiful and popular in their day: as to the circumstances of their production and distribution more light may come at any time from documentary sources. As to the limits of their date we may perhaps add to the evidence already adduced a suggestion that they became possible when paper began to be largely manufactured (and (e.g.) the Sheldon tapestries is most marked; cp. (to take only one example in printing) the frontispiece to the *Grete Herbal* of 1529.

<sup>1</sup> Following a suggestion by the President, made at the time this paper was read, I have since looked a little more closely for the stitch-work models on which these designs were based. There can be no doubt that they follow exactly (as Miss Jourdain also suggested) the lines of the 'Spanish' or 'Black work'—English embroideries in black silk on white linen, which are ascribed to the latter half of the sixteenth century. See Mr. A. F. Kendrick's article in *A Book of Old Embroidery* (special number of *The Studio*, 1921) and his reproduction of a cover, a head-dress, and a pillow-case in plates 8, 10, and 16. The style is 'supposed to have been brought in . . . by Queen Catherine of Aragon'.

<sup>2</sup> Box 32.

therefore cheap) in England, and that they went out gradually in face of the charms of flock hangings and of the coloured papers we shall have to notice below.

I turn to discuss very briefly the other classes named.

#### I (B). *Book Covers*

I create this class for three examples only, but they are very distinctive. All are in the Victoria and Albert Museum<sup>1</sup> and obviously (though ascription is lost) from the same source; all three, also, clearly of English design: all are printed on grey paper, two in scarlet and one in black. Of the two reproduced here (pl. xxii) the first has been figured before:<sup>2</sup> but their significance has not been fully noted. This arises from the facts of their survival together; of the writing upon them, which shows them to have been covers for Churchwardens' Books (probably Accounts) in, presumably, the same parish, in different years;<sup>3</sup> of the sewing holes and folds which may still be seen, in support of the same ascription; and of the large margins of blank paper left by the printer for turn-in at the edge of the cover, showing that they were actually designed for this purpose. Whether we have here survivals of a large class or merely the freak of a single stationer or book-binder is not clear; but it would be worth while to be on the watch for further examples. The use of the Royal cyphers of James I and his son, Prince Henry, on two out of the three is notable: so also are the eminently practical grey paper and the very decorative scarlet printer's ink.

#### I (c). *Box Linings*

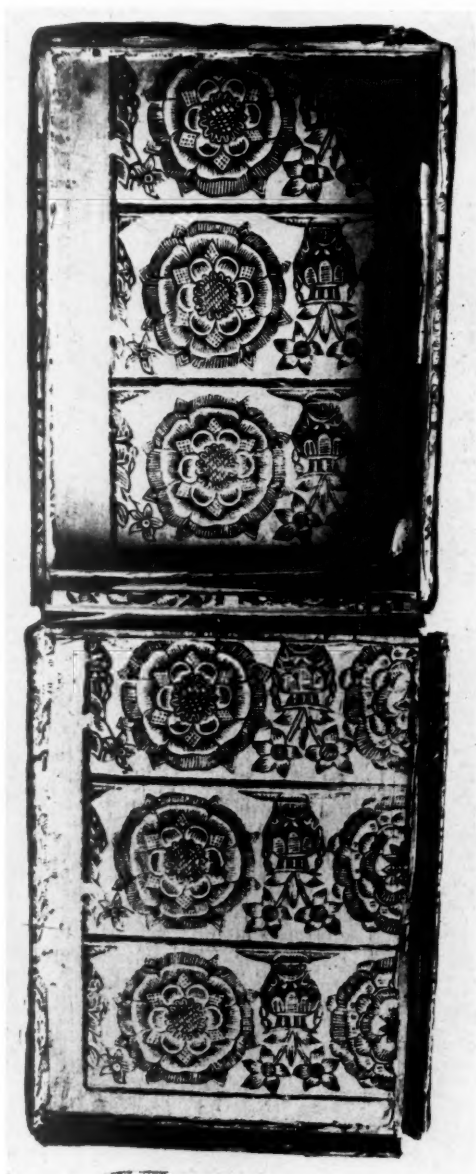
I class here papers which, though they might conceivably have been used for wall-decoration, were clearly not meant specially for that purpose, because the design (generally on a small scale) is complete on a single sheet. We know from contemporary advertisement<sup>4</sup> that these papers must have been many, diverse, and popular, and a number have been found in various places; the best being perhaps one of unknown provenance in the Victoria

<sup>1</sup> Department of Engraving, Illustration, and Design 27333.21, 22-24, and 25-27.

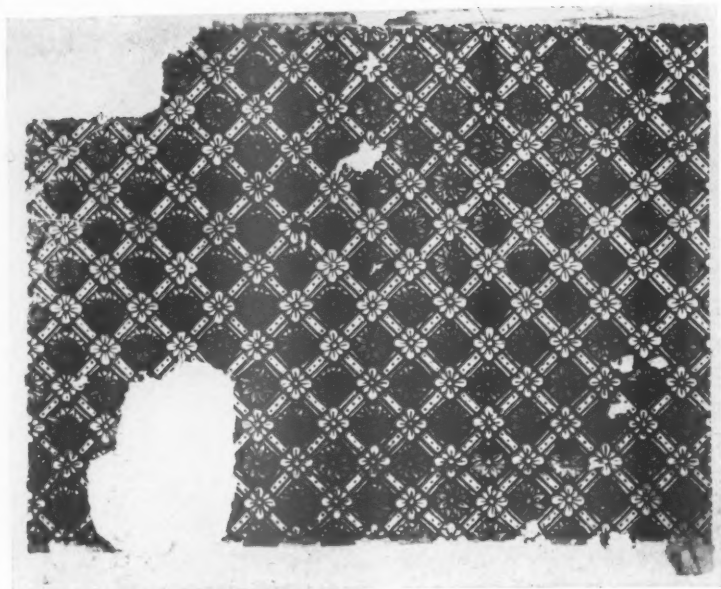
<sup>2</sup> By Miss McClelland, *op. cit.*

<sup>3</sup> Upon our first specimen is written *John Eglesfielde Church Warden año 1608*  
*Mr Christopher Whitson succeeded Mr John Eglesfielde but is bound by the book binder*  
*the year before him:* the others have Churchwardens' names for the years 1614,  
1615, and 1616.

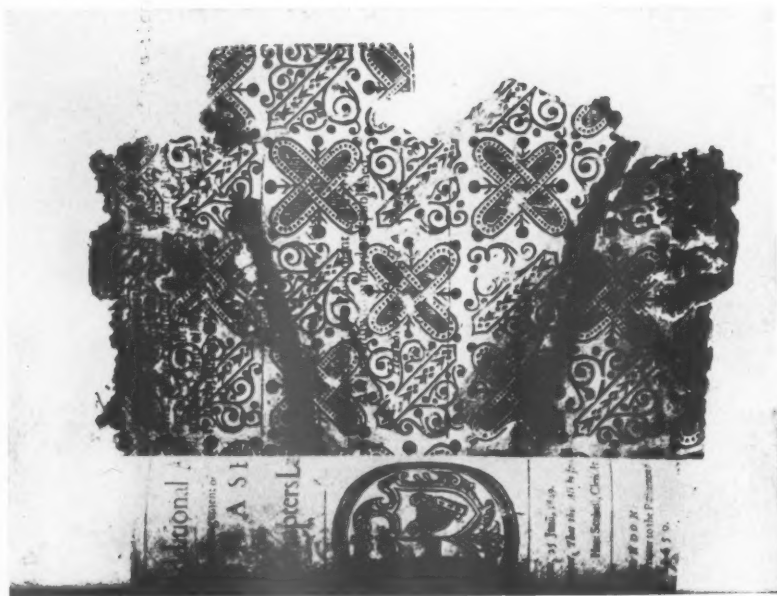
<sup>4</sup> Cp. in the British Museum copy of John Davies's *Writing Schoolemaster*... (1663) Peter Stent's list of *Large Sheets of Effigies and Stories, in Colours, and other wayes*... See also J. Johnson, *Experimental Precepts*... (1669).



Deed box and lining-paper, *circa* 1700, from Bewdley, Worcestershire (about  $\frac{1}{4}$ )



*b (about 3/4)*



*a (about 3/4)*

Small pattern lining-masters from deed-boxes in the Public Record Office

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and Albert Museum,<sup>1</sup> which shows the arms of the Haberdashers' Company between human figures, a decoration of check-pattern, and so forth: it is attributed to the first half of the seventeenth century. My illustration (pl. xxiii) comes from Sulgrave Manor, near Banbury,<sup>2</sup> where a number of copies of it form the lining of a chest of drawers, the portraits being clearly intended for Charles II and his Queen. Another example in this *genre*, forming the lining to a deed-box (now containing an earlier charter) in the possession of the town of Evesham,<sup>3</sup> shows the portraits of Charles I and Charles II and their Queens, the Duke of York and the Duke of Albemarle (General Monk). It is a likely conjecture that loyal papers of this character were numerous<sup>4</sup> at the time of the Restoration.

Another paper, half of which survives in the lining to a deed-box among the Chancery Masters' Exhibits at the Public Record Office<sup>5</sup> is much rougher in design and finish: it shows a lion, a bird, conventional flowers, and so forth. I should have put it very late but for writing on the box which seems to date it about 1666/7. I hear<sup>6</sup> of four others resembling it (now unfortunately destroyed) which were found in the crypt at Canterbury; one of which had on it a workman's account, dated 1621. The production of such blocks certainly went on into the eighteenth century.<sup>7</sup>

Other papers possibly belonging to this class (the English domino papers, one might almost call them, for once more the greater part seem to be clearly of English design) are treated in the next section; and others again with the *Coloured Papers* below. There must be plenty more still in existence, and their classification and description might well be made a separate study.

#### I (D). *Pattern or Diaper Papers*

I will class here first one or two papers which might conceivably have place under another heading. Such are a paper (fairly early,

<sup>1</sup> Department of Engraving, etc., E. 202, 1913: reproduced by Miss McClelland, *op. cit.*

<sup>2</sup> The photograph was kindly supplied by the owner, Mrs. Brown.

<sup>3</sup> I am indebted for this example to Mr. Barnard.

<sup>4</sup> Another, showing Charles II and his Queen, with a surround of oak-leaves, has been shown me by Mr. Sugden and will, I believe, be reproduced in his book.

<sup>5</sup> Master Richards, bundle 153: it contained deeds concerning property in Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> From Mr. C. Overy Masters.

<sup>7</sup> Miss Jourdain (*op. cit.*) reproduces a lining, from a chart in Lord Leverhulme's collection, of this period; and another, in an old box belonging to Mr. H. H. Bellot (exhibited when this paper was read) may be put, from its suggestion of *Chinoiserie*, at about the same; both these are figure designs.

it is probable) in the Victoria and Albert Museum<sup>1</sup> having a pattern of Tudor roses, and another pattern of roses (alternating with vases of some other flower) of a much rougher description and later date (pl. xxiv): the latter must have been much used, for I have found it in four places,<sup>2</sup> always as a box lining, one of the boxes containing a deed dated 1711, a period with which the style of the leatherwork (having a rather poor decoration in gold) did not disagree. The example here reproduced (a typical deed-box) contains now letters patent of an earlier date in the possession of the town of Bewdley.<sup>3</sup>

More clearly belonging to this section is a paper showing a plain black and white check pattern, suitable for any purpose (the squares of about  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.), which comes to us from one of the Court of Wards boxes,<sup>4</sup> where it underlies a probably Jacobean fragment, already mentioned. Another (pl. xxv, a) is from a large box among the Chancery Masters' Papers at the Public Record Office: the box is dated (in nails on the lid) 1655 and the design, it will be noted, is printed on the back of an Act dated 1650. Another example of this paper lines a deed-box belonging to the Plumbers' Company, now in the Guildhall Library.<sup>5</sup> Under the Record Office copy was found a snippet of another paper, too small for the pattern to be identified, but large enough to show that it was printed on another Act of a similar date.

Probably (as has been already suggested) both the *Small-pattern Papers* and what I have called the *Box Linings* survived well into the eighteenth century because of the increased making and use of wood and leather trunks, valises, and deed-boxes: these had to have a lining, and marbled-papers were not cheap (for marbling is a hand-process<sup>6</sup>); and consequently all kinds of designs<sup>7</sup> were

<sup>1</sup> Department of Design, etc., E. 4012/1915. It is reproduced by Miss McClelland, *op. cit.*

<sup>2</sup> Public Record Office (provenance unknown); British Museum, Add. Ch. 16293; Lambeth Library; and Bewdley, as mentioned below.

<sup>3</sup> I am indebted to Mr. J. F. Parker (through Mr. Barnard) for the photograph.

<sup>4</sup> No. 83 D.

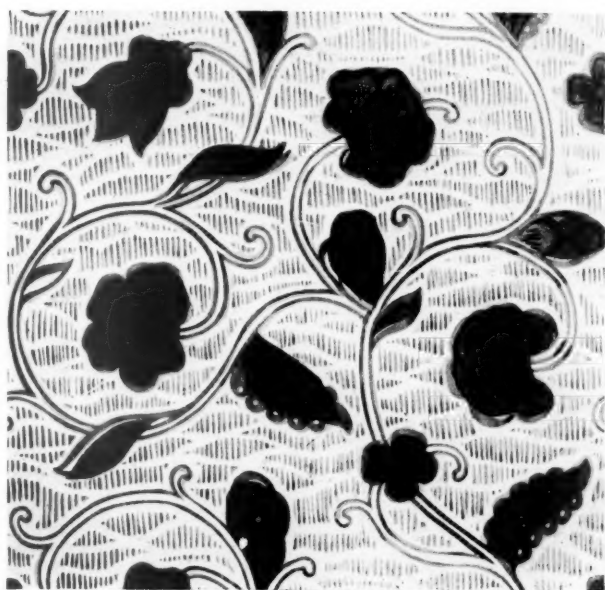
<sup>5</sup> I have to thank Mr. Sugden for telling me of this.

<sup>6</sup> I have not here gone into the interesting question of its history because that is a side-line; but it may be noted that the papers were probably common in France (see Papillon, *op. cit.*) in the sixteenth century; that Evelyn thought it worth while to read a paper on the process to the Royal Society in 1661, so that it was presumably then little known in England; and that such papers were common in London (as we know from Stationers' advertisements and datable examples) early in the eighteenth century. I have to thank Mr. A. Forbes Sieveking, F.S.A., for telling me of Evelyn's paper, which is still in the possession of the Royal Society.

<sup>7</sup> Specimens will be found in the series of eighteenth-century Letters-Patent boxes in Admiralty 4, nos. 21, 34, 56, and Treasury 40, nos. 12, 16, 19, at the Record Office.



*a.* From a deed-box belonging to the Stationers' Company (about  $\frac{1}{4}$ )



*b.* Paper found at Borden Hall, Kent

Coloured wall-papers, late 17th century

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roughly printed off, some in colour, on any old paper, printed or plain. This may serve to bring us to our final section.

## II. Coloured Papers

There is no question of dealing here with colour-printing in general or the history of coloured wall-papers in particular, but the early stages of the latter are closely linked with the developments we have been examining—indeed the plain printings and the coloured naturally overlap—and of these we can hardly avoid speaking.

Papers printed in scarlet on grey have already been noticed in the class of *Book-covers*. Papers printed in black and adorned with what can best be described as ‘blobs’ of colour occur in all the other classes. Among the *True Wall-Papers* we have the very important one shown in pl. xxvi, a; which lines a box in the possession of the Stationers’ Company<sup>1</sup>—a box which has every appearance of having been made for the letters patent, dated 1684, which it contains. Here we have a design printed in black, with a background, it is true, filled in with spots,<sup>2</sup> but with very little of the shading of our earlier examples: colour is given instead by means of patches of blue and yellow water-colour applied (to judge from the irregularity of the register) with stencils. With this example before us we may venture, I think, to class here the second of the Borden Hall specimens (pl. xxvi, b): design, filled background, irregularity of register<sup>3</sup>—all seem to point to this being related to the Stationers’ Hall specimen.

The other classes show papers similarly coloured. A charming little triangular oak box<sup>4</sup> belonging to Colonel Croft Lyons, F.S.A., shows horizontal lines of flowers and various devices (a cock, a mermaid, a camel, and so forth) alternating with moralities from the Scriptures (references attached) made into rough couplets, such as

An evil woman  
Is like a scorpion;

and can be dated<sup>5</sup> by one of the devices shown—the Prince of Wales’ Feathers with the initials C.P.—as belonging to the reigns

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted equally to the Company for allowing me to examine and figure this box, and to Mr. Sugden for telling me of it and lending me the block here used.

<sup>2</sup> Probably by means of the device, well known later, of metal pins driven into the wooden block.

<sup>3</sup> I am judging, of course, by Mr. Butterfield’s reconstruction.

<sup>4</sup> Exhibited when this paper was read: I much regret that the necessity for finishing this work quickly prevents my securing a photograph for reproduction here.

<sup>5</sup> In spite of the fact that the box has other linings of printed sheets of a later date.

of James I or Charles I : this had patches of pink or red colour. Another paper (pl. xxv, b) from the Court of Wards again<sup>1</sup> (and therefore datable before 1645) shows a small all-over pattern which is coloured with circles and squares of either pink and orange or pink and green—we have specimens of both. In all these we appear to have water-colour applied by means of stencils—the method stated to have been used in France<sup>2</sup> by the *dominotiers*.

This method probably continued long in use after more elaborate ones had come in. Two Wall-Papers found *in situ* at Norwich<sup>3</sup> and at Uppingham<sup>4</sup> may be dated from the costumes shown in the first (a hunting scene) and the *Chinoiserie* of the second as belonging to the eighteenth century, and both have apparently this type of colouring. When, we may ask, and what was the next development? The question lies really outside the bounds of this paper, but we may perhaps venture a suggestion.

Further development seems bound up with the difficulty of getting good printer's inks in colours other than red and black ; or alternatively of printing in any other medium.<sup>5</sup> The obvious next stage was to print the outlines in a colour and with, or after, this would come naturally the addition of body colour or filling by means of supplementary blocks. A group of papers serving as covers to books,<sup>6</sup> found since this article was read, seems to supply the missing link. In these either the outlines are printed in a not very satisfactory green, large fillings being added in rose-

<sup>1</sup> Box 5 B. This paper was apparently overlapped by one of the Jacobean fragments already described.

<sup>2</sup> Also in Germany, to judge by the Antwerp boxes cited above, p. 241. For the practice in France see Papillon, *op. cit.*, i, p. 383.

<sup>3</sup> Discovered at the Maid's Head Inn by Mr. Walter Rye, who told me of it. It is figured in Colonel J. R. Harvey's *Deer Hunting in Norfolk* ; and a piece is preserved at the Norwich Castle Museum.

<sup>4</sup> At Mr. Perkins's shop in the Market Place. I am indebted to Mr. Edgar Powell for knowledge of this paper.

<sup>5</sup> It may be remembered that one of the claims made in the boastful and misleading pamphlet of J. B. Jackson (published in 1754) is in connexion with his use of oil colours. Jackson, of course, no more invented colour printing in wall-papers than he invented the *chiaroscuro* process.

<sup>6</sup> Admiralty Musters, Series I, Nos. 1669-71, 1745, 1746, to which my attention was called by Miss Fairbrother. It may be remarked, by the way, that had the idea of decorating Publishers Boards obtained in this country as it apparently did in Italy and elsewhere abroad, we might have known a good deal more of our eighteenth-century coloured wall-papers : see the collections of such covers in the British Museum (a volume under the reference 1811. b. 34, of which I was informed by Mr. Barclay Squire, F.S.A.), and in the Department of Design, etc., at the Victoria and Albert Museum—provenance is unfortunately not very certain, but they are foreign ; cp. also a small collection in Cambridge University Library.



red, and certainly (for they show designs which could not be cut in a stencil) by means of additional blocks ; or the design is printed half in red and half in green. A further addition of yellow seems to be by stencil. These papers (there are four) date from about 1720.

The final step—the passing to printing in distemper colours—we must not attempt to illustrate ;<sup>1</sup> that, with the kindred question of the indebtedness of England to France and other countries (or vice versa) we may leave to other hands. It must be enough to hazard the claim that this country had a very distinctive school of its own in black and white papers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries ; and the suggestion that it will probably be found to have played a considerable part in the development of the coloured ones of a slightly later date.

### *Postscript*

Already, since the above article was set up in type, five more examples have come to my notice. Two are at the Hospital of the Holy Trinity (Abbot's Hospital) at Guildford :<sup>2</sup> one, apparently the same, exactly, as that shown in fig. 2, lines the original letters-patent box containing the foundation charter of 1622 ; the other, in a well-preserved little hajr-trunk (almost certainly the one in which, according to the Muniments, a large sum of money was sent to London in 1643) shows a diaper pattern somewhat resembling in style the paper last named, with halving at the sides and quartering at the corners, and coloured with orange and green patches in the manner of the paper shown in pl. xxv.

The remaining three must be left for description, and perhaps illustration, to a future occasion. Two, closely related to those shown in pls. xviii and xix, a, line a box belonging to Mr. A. T. Bartholomew at Cambridge : the third (similar to these), in a cupboard at Howbridge Hall, in Essex, is believed to date from about 1540.

<sup>1</sup> An early example has recently come to light, again among the Admiralty Records, in the cover to a Captain's Log dating apparently from 1761 (Adm. 51/3874).

<sup>2</sup> Where I inspected them by the courtesy of the Master, Mr. P. J. Palmer.

## *A Late Celtic Bronze Mirror from Wales*

By CYRIL FOX, Ph.D., F.S.A.

THE two objects shown in the illustrations, a bronze mirror and a platter of tinned bronze, were found together at Pant Fadog, on the farm of Llechwedd Du Bach, near the road from Talsarnau to Harlech, in Merioneth, about sixty-five years ago. The farm was in the occupation of the late owner of the mirror and platter, Mr. John Lloyd; and these have been presented to the National Museum of Wales in memory of his family, the Lloyds of Cwmbychan.

The mirror is of bronze, kidney-shaped, 8.2 in. in breadth, and 7.8 in. in height, with a handle projecting 3.9 in. from the edge. It is, both in form and construction, one of a small but important group widely distributed in this country, the finest examples of which have been found at Desborough, Northants (British Museum), Birdlip (Gloucester Museum), and Trelan Bahow, Cornwall (British Museum). No example of the type has hitherto been recorded from the Principality.

The illustration (fig. 1) gives an adequate indication of the character of the mirror. The surface is mostly covered with a greenish-blue patina. The plate, of thin bronze, has a stout tubular marginal binding; the triple loops of the handle, which is of cast bronze, are linked by beaded collars; the upper part of the handle, slotted to receive the mirror, has an open-work projection, typically Late Celtic in design, which strengthens the junction of plate and handle, and serves an artistic purpose in modifying the severity of the outline of the mirror. A raised moulding marks the junction of the handle and the marginal beading. All these features are present in other mirrors, but our specimen is an original rendering of them. It is most closely related to the Birdlip and Desborough mirrors, but the heavy moulded terminals of the handle recall the Trelan Bahow type.

Such evidence as is available tends to place the date of 'the chief examples of these bronze mirrors in the middle of the first century A.D.',<sup>1</sup> but there are points which suggest a somewhat later date for our mirror. It is, in the first place, unornamented.

<sup>1</sup> R. A. Smith in *Archaeologia*, lxi, 345.

Those of the best period have incised scroll patterns on the back of the plate. In the second place, the workmanship is unequal, the handle being in part very roughly finished. Lastly, this



FIG. 1. Bronze mirror.

handle, though unmistakably Late Celtic, lacks the graceful outline characteristic of the finest examples of the class.

This conclusion is strengthened by an examination of the platter associated with the mirror. This platter, of tinned bronze, is of excellent workmanship; cast, and finished on the lathe. Its

base, 5.9 in. in diameter, is slightly dished (concave), with a central button, and presents externally a concentric hollow mould-



FIG. 2. Platter, exterior.

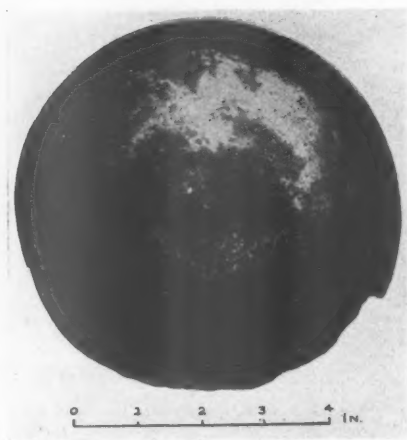


FIG. 3. Platter, interior.

ing emphasizing the angle formed by the junction of the base and rim (see fig. 2). The latter, 0.9 in. in height, is modelled with care. The wall is slightly convex, the lip flares sharply

outwards (fig. 3). The double curve thus presented, together with the basal moulding already referred to, gives distinction to the vessel, and marks it as craftsman's work of a good period.

A platter apparently similar in every respect to our example was included in the Plas Ucha (Abergele, Denbighshire) hoard of bronze vessels of the Roman period (see Roy. Com. Anc. Mon., *Denbighshire*, no. 18). For this hoard a date between 75 and 120 A. D. seems probable.

It may therefore be concluded that the Llechwedd mirror and platter date from about the end of the first century A. D.

It was a period of intensive Roman occupation in Wales, and the platter does not stand alone in Merioneth, for the county has yielded a group of bronzes (skillets) which seem from the associated coins to date from the last quarter of the first century A. D. These were found at Ynys Gwrtheyrn (see Roy. Com. Anc. Mon., *Merioneth*, no. 305).

The majority of mirrors of this class of which records of discovery are available, were associated with burials, probably in every case women. The presence of the bronze platter with the mirror, and the condition of both objects points to a burial.

It may be noted that a stain on the surface of the mirror visible in the photograph is part of a circle, the diameter of which is identical with that of the base of the platter. This affords valuable confirmation of the recorded association of these two objects, and reveals the relative positions in which they were originally deposited.

*Bronze Crowns and a Bronze Head-dress, from  
a Roman site at Cavenham Heath, Suffolk*

By NINA FRANCES LAYARD, F.S.A.

THE bronze crowns and the ornament of chains and discs which are the subject of this paper, were found a few years ago at Cavenham Heath, Suffolk, lying close together at a depth of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. from the surface. Later they came into the possession of Mr. Ashley, landlord of the Crown Hotel, Mundford, from whom I purchased them.

Both crowns are high in front with a band which narrows towards the back to encircle the head. The larger crown (pl. xxvii, fig. 1) is made in one piece, but the smaller (pl. xxvii, fig. 2) has the front separate from the head-band, to which it must have been attached by means of solder. The greatest height of the larger crown is  $5\frac{1}{5}$  in., the head-band narrowing from 3 in. to  $1\frac{3}{5}$  in. at the back. The height of the smaller crown is  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in., narrowing towards the back of the head-band in the same manner as the first. The borders of the crowns differ. In the larger a lace-like design is seen at the edge, the holes having been punched out from the front, while along the margin there was originally a narrow metal beading, probably of silver. In the smaller crown a raised line of repoussé work adorns the border. This is so regular that probably a die was used to fashion it. Both crowns are furnished with a metal slip for adjusting them to the heads of various wearers, but there is evidence on the larger one that the slip had remained fixed for a long time in one position, giving a circumference of  $23\frac{1}{2}$  in. From this we may gauge the size of the head of the last wearer, whether man or image. The smaller crown being broken, its circumference cannot be satisfactorily ascertained.

In order to test the nature of the metal used, a slip belonging to one of the crowns was forwarded for analysis to the late Professor Gowland, but he found it impossible to make a strict chemical examination without damage. With the aid of the touchstone, and from the streak obtained, he considered it to be 'a bronze containing zinc and lead, an impure alloy, intermediate between brass and bronze'.





FIG. 1

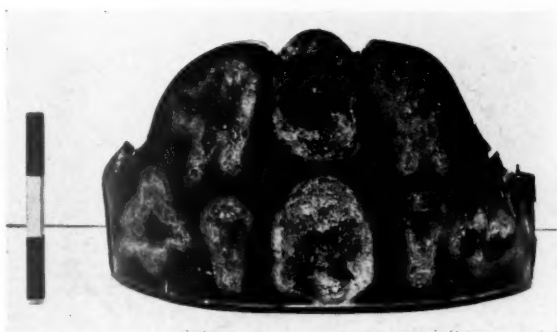
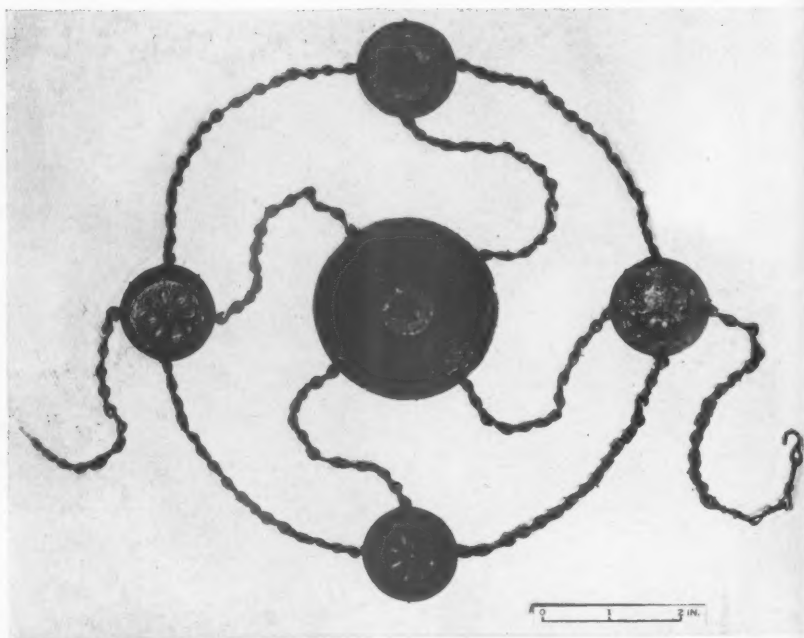


FIG. 2

Two bronze crowns from a Roman site, Cavenham



FIG. 1. Bronze (?) head ornament, from Cavenham



*By permission of the British Museum*

FIG. 2. Bronze (?) head ornament, from Stony Stratford (for comparison)

The crowns have been profusely ornamented, but the designs of these enrichments can only be guessed at by the shapes into which the solder which held them in place had run. In the front and at the top of the large crown there is a pierced oval, which probably contained a clear set jewel, or a glass ornament. Surrounding this is a frame of repoussé work, somewhat resembling egg-and-tongue pattern. The design is roughly executed, and the details are irregular. On each side of it oval scars have been left by ornaments which have now disappeared. Below this frame and forming the principal adornment of the crown, a niche-like scar with a suggestion of a figure in the centre has been left by the solder, and on either side of it smaller niches can be recognized. The head-band has been adorned with six circular plaques, probably of silver. On either side and below the pierced oval are three projecting metal loops. Other designs are traceable on the smaller crown, two of them having the appearance of winged figures. All are sufficiently clearly outlined to warrant the hope that their significance will be later determined. The fact that not a single ornament was found in position certainly suggests that the articles had been stolen for the sake of the silver.

The bronze chain head-dress which was found beside the crowns is of so unusual a character as to require a detailed description (pl. xxviii, fig. 1). It consists of five bronze discs joined together by eight metal chains, formed of S-shaped links, and is apparently arranged to fit the head, perhaps being worn over a leather cap. The discs were probably disposed in the following manner:—one slightly larger than the rest, for the top of the head, one on the forehead, one at the back of the head, and one behind or above either ear. The largest disc measures  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. across, the others are in pairs, measuring respectively  $2\frac{2}{5}$  in. and  $2\frac{3}{10}$  in. The edges of the discs are serrated, and have been filed from the upper side or cut with a chisel. The teeth thus produced are irregular. The discs are ornamented with raised circular lines, and holes have been punched in the centre for the better security of ornaments formerly attached to them. These, like the crown enrichments, are indicated by the forms into which the solder has run. The links of the chains appear to be of drawn wire, but each link has been finished by hand.

An interesting suggestion in regard to the use of the chain ornament came in the shape of a tracing, sent me by Mr. Reginald Smith, of a skull found in a tumulus in Lithuania. It was adorned with a diadem, held in position by chains attached to a disc at the top of the head. It was supposed to be of eleventh-century date. Later he sent me the drawing of a similar Baltic

burial from Esthonia, a sketch of which is shown in Fig. 1. Though not identical, there is sufficient similarity to warrant the supposition that the Cavenham example was also in the nature of a head-dress.

This apparently unique group of bronze objects remained in my possession for several years, but though I had been at considerable pains to discover their origin, it was not till April 1924



FIG. 1. Skull with diadem from Esthonia.



FIG. 2. Serrated disc from bronze ornament, Cavenham.

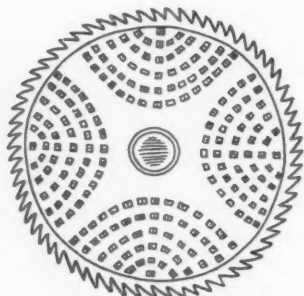


FIG. 3. Gallo-Roman disc (for comparison).

that the question of their approximate date was finally set at rest.

In Mr. Lewis Day's work on Enamelling, 1907, a bronze disc is figured corresponding in size to the largest of those belonging to the Cavenham head-dress, and with the same serrated edge. It was ornamented with blue enamel in the form of inlaid tesserae, and is described by the author as Gallo-Roman. The two are shown for comparison in figs. 2 and 3. When this resemblance was pointed out to me by Mr. Holme, the editor of

the *Studio*, it seemed to afford the most important clue yet found. It also confirmed the view held by the late Professor Montelius of Stockholm, to whom I had forwarded photographs, and who had expressed his opinion that the head-dresses belonged to the earlier period of the Roman emperors.

This decided me to make the too long postponed visit to Cavenham Heath in order to examine the surroundings, and also to excavate on the spot from which the crowns had been taken.

With the help of Mr. Ashley, I was able to locate the exact position of the discovery, as he had taken the precaution to notch the post at the foot of which the articles were buried, and with the kind permission of the Rev. J. S. Holden, lord of the manor, excavations were then begun.

Digging around the post and through the surface soil to a depth of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft., a dry gravelly sand was reached. It soon became evident that we had lighted upon a Roman site, as fragments of pottery, with bones and teeth of animals, and numerous oyster-shells were turned out. Specimens of the various wares represented were taken for identification to Mr. Wright, of Colchester Museum, who considered that the collection dated from the first to the third or fourth century A.D., and who gave the following particulars of some of the pottery found. There were two roofing tiles, showing the graining of the wood on which they were made, and Castor, Belgic, Samian, buff, slip, and late Celtic ware were also among the objects found on this first visit. It was noticeable that the earliest pieces among them were immediately surrounding the hole in which the crowns had lain. A bronze feather measuring  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. in length was the only metal found on this occasion (fig. 4).

This was as far as the inquiry had gone when I had the honour of exhibiting these relics before the Society of Antiquaries, on 13 March, 1924, and of reading a preliminary paper about them. The conclusions then put forward as to their Roman



FIG. 4. Bronze feather, Cavenham. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

origin were happily confirmed a day or two later by Mr. Bosanquet, who drew my attention to the similarity between the chain and disc ornament and one found on an early Roman site at Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire, in 1789. This I have examined at the British Museum, and find that the two are practically identical, except for a difference in the size of the discs which are not serrated, and the addition of two small chains, apparently intended for pendants. The Stony Stratford specimen has three out of five of



*By permission of the British Museum.*

FIG. 5. Silver votive tablet from Barkway, Herts., showing niche with Mars in a feathered frame.

the silver ornaments still in place on the discs (compare pl. xxviii, figs. 1, 2).

The Cavenham crowns, however, are a unique discovery so far as is known at present, and it was of still greater importance to find light also thrown upon them by the Stony Stratford and Barkway hoards. Perhaps the most puzzling feature had been the outlines of the three primitive arches or niches left by the solder on the larger crown (pl. xxvii, fig. 1). These appear to be now explained by the finding at Stony Stratford and also at Barkway, in Hertfordshire, of small silver tablets in the form of shrines, showing niches surrounding a divinity, which, when divested of their frame

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fig. 44



of feathers, in some cases correspond in shape and size to the arches shown on the crown (fig. 5).<sup>1</sup> It is more than probable that some such ceremonial ornaments were applied to the metal crowns, and, as Mr. Bosanquet suggests, the head-dresses may have been worn by pagan priests.

A Roman helmet from Guisborough, Yorks., also in the British Museum, has its front engraved with a row of five similar shrines and divinities.<sup>2</sup> Reference may also be made to the row of niches



FIG. 6. Silver-gilt plaque from Hedderheim, showing feathers above shrine.

below the peak of the Ribchester helmet, a restored diagram of which was published in *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iv, pl. iv, 2.

It had already been conjectured that the three metal loops below the oval space on the larger crown were intended for the insertion of feathers, and a clue to their meaning may be found in some Roman votive tablets from Hedderheim, near Frankfurt-on-Main. On two of these in the British Museum, three feathers surmount the niches, one of which is shown in fig. 6.<sup>3</sup> The plaques, which are of silver-gilt, are considered to be of second-

<sup>1</sup> Brit. Mus. *Guide to the Antiquities of Roman Britain*, 1922, p. 35.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., fig. 100, p. 80, where it is said that the style is very like that of the silver votive tablets from Barkway and Stony Stratford.

<sup>3</sup> Brit. Mus. *Guide to the Exhibition illustrating Greek and Roman Life*, 1920, fig. 44, p. 53.

century date. The design of these feathers is conventional, particularly as regards the bold crimping of the plume. This treatment is perhaps more noticeable in three examples of silver feathers, from a great Roman hoard found at Bala Hissar (Pessinus) in Galatia (fig. 7).<sup>1</sup>

The striking example already mentioned of such a feather in bronze which I found at Cavenham Heath, not far from the crowns, is shown in fig. 4. It is boldly crimped and, though of ruder



*By permission of the British Museum.*

FIG. 7. Three silver plaques from Bala Hissar.

workmanship, is certainly reminiscent of these other votive plumes. Though not divided at the tip, as are several of the others, it has its parallel in one of the Hedderheim tablets, showing Jupiter in a silver shrine with a similar feather at its apex. Like one of the plumes from Bala Hissar, the Cavenham example also has a rounded base.

In order to test more thoroughly the Roman origin of the head-dresses, I carried out further excavations on the Suffolk site. Trenches were dug, and over twenty trial holes examined. It was hoped that a villa might be discovered, but though traces

<sup>1</sup> Brit. Mus. *Guide to the Exhibition illustrating Greek and Roman Life*, 1920, fig. 45, p. 54.

of Roman remains were found to continue for a distance of some 30 yds. or more from the first excavation on either side, no sign of any building was seen.

Among numerous fragments of pottery, bones, etc., again turned out, were portions of a very large urn with out-curved rim. It was of pale brown paste, and was lying a few feet only from the crowns. The mouth, measured from the outside of the rim, must have had a diameter of  $13\frac{1}{2}$  in. Mr. Wright dates it from 40 to 80 A.D. Samian ware with pea-pod border, showing portions of a panel with fighting gladiators, was also identified by him as the work of Paternus, 140 to 190 A.D. Further specimens of slip ware of the third century were interesting, as showing the distinct thumb impression of the potters. The only pieces of iron found were a few nails and a small trident. Portions of three mortaria with black grains of an unusual kind, and not of flint as is generally the case, were among the pottery recovered from this area. Everything was Roman, except some further pieces of the so-called 'brown-leather' Celtic ware. This dated back from 1 to 50 A.D. That there was some Roman dwelling within no great distance of this spot seems likely, considering its proximity to a former Roman station. The position in which the crowns were found is on a slight elevation overlooking the marshes on the right bank of the River Lark. It lies approximately midway between the Icknield Way, and the so-called Black Ditches. Opposite, and across the valley, at the village of Icklingham, considerable Roman remains have come to light, including a dwelling-house, a cemetery with stone coffins, and a hoard of Roman silver coins.<sup>1</sup> Traces of outlying villas have also been noticed.

The crowns and head-dresses are now the property of the Ipswich Museum, to which I have presented them.

<sup>1</sup> Full descriptions were given of these by Mr. Henry Prigg in *The Icklingham Papers*, edited by Mr. V. B. Redstone, F.S.A., in 1901.

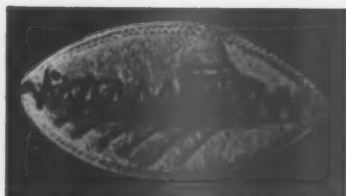
## Phoenician Ring from Malta

By Professor T. ZAMMIT, C.M.G., M.D., Hon. D.Litt. (Oxon),  
Local Secretary for Malta

AN interesting finger-ring, presumably of Phoenician origin, was brought to my notice as having been found in a rock-cut tomb in Malta. The owner was unable or unwilling to give any



a.



b.



c.

FIG. 1. Phoenician ring from Malta.  
a. natural size; b. enlarged (closed); c. enlarged (open).

details as to the conditions under which the ring was found, but he is positive that it was given to him by a farmer who found the ring himself. The ring appears to have such exceptional features that I thought it my duty to describe it for the benefit of those who may be interested in this branch of archaeology.

The ring is pure gold and weighs 9.65 grammes. It is of the type of the so-called *gemel* or *gimmel* rings, and consists of two hoops fitted together so as to be worn as one; each hoop however, with half of the bezel, could be worn separately.

The two hoops placed together end in an elliptical flat bezel (20 mm. by 10 mm.), divided horizontally by twelve indentations

on each side, which fit accurately into each other when properly adjusted. A deep line under the indentations of the lower section represents the lines of a sea-going galley in which the rowers are represented by the indentations. Six oars are shown sticking out of the gunwale of the boat, which appears to be in motion. Out of the deck a mast is represented, behind which a 'square' structure may be intended for a sail or for a cabin. Thus the galley is complete in all its parts.<sup>1</sup>

Considering that the Phoenicians were a seafaring people with extensive commercial connexions all over the Mediterranean, it is



FIG. 2. Drawing of ring, showing component parts. (1)



FIG. 3. Drawing of the galley.

quite reasonable to infer that such a ring may have served as a safe guarantee for the exchange of confidential despatches. One half of the ring, for instance, may have been sent by a trusty bearer as the proof of genuineness of a bill of demand.

It is regrettable that no details could be obtained as to the circumstances accompanying the discovery of the ring, but it was certainly found in the island where Phoenician influence persisted for centuries and where rock-tombs of undoubted Phoenician character are very numerous.

<sup>1</sup> It is interesting to note that in McCurdy's *Human Origins*, vol. ii, an illustration shows a number of boats in which the rowers are represented by indentations similar to those observed on this ring.

## *Anglo-Saxon Finds at Warwick*

By PHILIP B. CHATWIN, F.S.A.

[Read 19 February 1925]

IN the summer of 1923 several Anglo-Saxon graves were discovered at Emscote, on the right bank of the river Avon, one mile above Warwick, and fifty yards from the south side of the embankment of the Great Western Railway. The remains of five or six interments were found, the bones being very fragmentary and soft. They lay in a thick bed of gravel which has been gradually removed. As soon as Mr. Cleaver, the owner of the gravel-pit, realized that these were ancient interments and the objects probably of some interest, he reported the matter to the Mayor of Warwick (Dr. Hubert Tibbits), who communicated through our Secretary with Mr. John Humphreys, F.S.A., one of the Local Secretaries for Warwickshire. At the latter's request I kept in touch with the excavation work, but by that time all the important objects had been found; since then one more grave has been disturbed, in which only a spear-head was found with the bones. As the gravel-pit on this side is practically exhausted, it seems improbable that any further discoveries will be made in this direction.

The objects consist of four of the usual iron spear-heads, ranging in length from  $8\frac{1}{4}$  in. to 14 in. The shield bosses found were much broken by the workmen; as far as can be made out, they display no unusual features. One iron buckle and two small roughly-made pots were found, of which part of one has been reconstructed; it is 4 in. high and  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. in diameter. Apparently they were very soft and friable when discovered.

Of jewellery, there is a pair of flat disc, brooches of bronze (pl. xxix, fig. 1),  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. in diameter, with ring-and-dot pattern: one in the centre and four placed irregularly round it. Close to the edge there is a ring of ornament. Corrosion does not admit of the form being correctly seen, but apparently it was an inverted V with a small circle on the top, towards the edge of the brooch.

There are two small 'long' brooches, not of the same pattern (pl. xxix, fig. 1); one,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. long, has a small rectangle on the bow, a raised panel in the centre of the head, and a knob on each side and on the top, not unlike one found at Kings Walden,



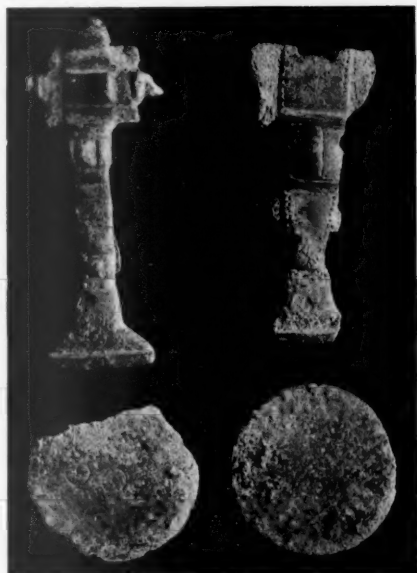


FIG. 1. Long brooches and disc brooches ( $\frac{3}{4}$ )

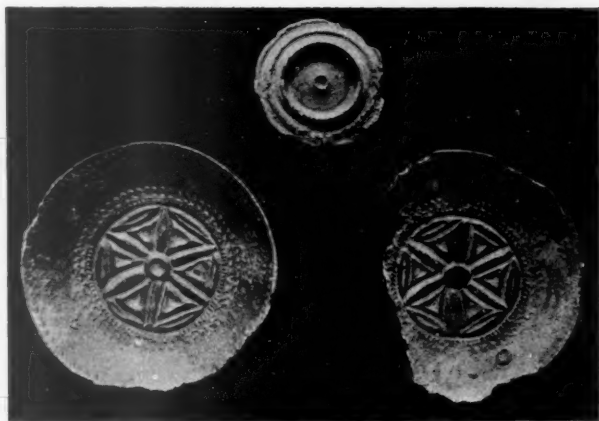


FIG. 2. Roman brooch and the pair of saucer brooches ( $\frac{3}{4}$ )

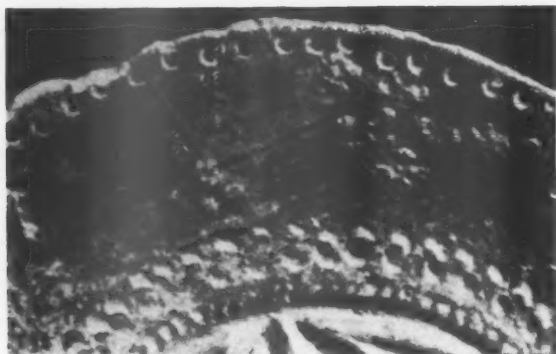


FIG. 1. Enlargement showing the ornament on the saucer brooches



FIG. 2. The silver necklet from Emscote (about  $\frac{4}{5}$ )

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Herts.<sup>1</sup> The other brooch has a close row of dots down the sides of the flat parts ; it is  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in. long and must have been, when perfect, very like one from Kempston, near Bedford.<sup>2</sup>

The most important find was a silver necklet reported by the labourers to have been found in association with a pair of gilt bronze saucer-brooches of 2 in. diameter (pl. xxix, fig. 2). Both these brooches have in the centre a circle, one inch in diameter, divided into six triangles. Round this circle there is a close row of dots, outside which are two lines of small comma-shaped marks close together, and a line of crescents beyond a plain zone. The crescents appear to have been made with a ring-shaped punch held somewhat on one side, thus making incomplete circles or crescents of varying length ; in one or two cases the ring is complete (pl. xxx, fig. 1). One other bronze brooch was found, but this is Roman (pl. xxix, fig. 2) : it is circular,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. in diameter, with three concentric raised rings, the centre part  $\frac{9}{16}$  in. across being sunk : the cavity must once have been filled with coloured glass paste. Running round the hollow between the two inner raised rings there is a scroll pattern lightly engraved.

The necklet (pl. xxx, fig. 2) is made of silver, round in section diminishing to  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. towards the fastening at the back, and forming a ring about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. in diameter. In front the ring is hammered out flat into a thin crescent, a full  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. wide for a length of 4 in. The sides of the necklet are enriched by a double twist, and at the back is a hook-and-eye fastening. The hook is carefully wrought and the eye is made by flattening out the metal into a disc  $\frac{5}{16}$  in. in diameter, with a hole,  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. in diameter, bored through the centre. The flat crescent is richly ornamented with repetitions of various stamped patterns, four separate punches being used in addition to the one which made the lines.

The necklet was accidentally broken by the labourer, his spade chipping a piece from the bottom edge of the crescent and breaking it through : one end of the crescent is corroded and blackened in front. It is stated that one of the brooches was found close to this, and the proximity of another metal is the possible cause of the corrosion. Besides this, at each end of the crescent there is a green deposit on the back ; plainly there was a bronze object close by, a fact which suggests that the necklet was on the throat just above the pair of brooches on the shoulder.

The only necklet found in England with which this may be compared is one found at Market Overton, Rutland, in 1913.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxv, 185.    <sup>2</sup> British Museum, *Anglo-Saxon Guide*, fig. 82 c.

<sup>3</sup> Illustrated in *Archæologia*, lxii, 482 ; see also Baldwin Brown, *The Arts in Early England*, iv, 424, plate CI.

This, however, is not nearly so richly ornamented by punch-markings, and the eye of the fastening is formed by the metal being bent back and twisted round the stem. A hook-and-eye fastening similar to that on the Emscote necklet is found in the French example discovered in the tomb of Theodoric (dated A.D. 451); in this case the necklet is a plain band. In 1907 a silver necklet was found by Miss Nina F. Layard, F.S.A., at Ipswich.<sup>1</sup> This has an eye similar to that at Market Overton; it has no hammered-out crescent, but a single amber bead is threaded on the wire.

Round the edge of the Emscote necklet are several lines, originally four in number, but the trimming of the edges after the lines were put on somewhat cuts into the outer one, and the inner one was in places nearly obliterated by the other ornament. Cross lines were made at each end of the crescent forming a triangular space, and another group of cross lines divides the centre space approximately in the middle. All the lines seem to have been made by the same tool, a chisel-like instrument which made a mark  $\frac{3}{16}$  in. long, pointed at each end; generally the line is fairly continuous, but occasionally the pointed ends can be seen. Projecting right and left from the cross lines there are patterns made by a U-shaped punch, within which are two raised dots. Towards the points of the crescent there are two such punch-marks; in the four other places on the cross lines there are three. Just inside the back border lines, and often overlapping them, is a wavy line made by a series of S-shaped punch marks; this returns along the front as far as the outside pair of cross lines. Between these lines there is a further enrichment: at the back a series of triangles within which there are two raised dots; one cuts away the base of the triangle, the other has a small curling point on the top of it. Along the front is the most important series of punch-marks, consisting of a triangle, containing two raised dots, with one line down one side and two down the other; on the top is another raised dot, or rather a small ring (fig. 1).

In 1852, in this same gravel-pit at Emscote was discovered the large enamelled square-headed brooch, now sometimes called the Myton brooch—a misnomer, for Myton lies across the river. It is preserved in the Warwick Museum together with a large faceted crystal which was found in the same grave. The descriptions in Akerman's *Pagan Saxondom* and in the Museum donation book make it quite clear that they were found at Emscote. It is called Coton End in the donation book, which is really more

<sup>1</sup> *Archæologia*, lx, 325; *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxi, p. 244; illustration in *The Queen*, 16 Feb. 1907, p. 276.

correct, but latterly, for convenience sake, this part of Warwick has been called Emscote, the older name being left to describe the district nearer the town. Myton, apparently, was mentioned by mistake in the printed account of its exhibition at the Bristol meeting of the Archaeological Institute in 1852. At the time it was thought that this was a solitary interment, and no record of any other has been made till the finding of the silver necklet. As the gravel-pit was a large one and was practically exhausted some years ago, it is difficult to know how far apart the two finds were, but it is possible they were near together, as the present



FIG. 1. Enlargement showing the ornament on the silver necklet.

work is only that of clearing out odd corners that have been missed in former years.

Two miles away, nearly the same distance below Warwick as Emscote gravel-pit is above, is the site of the important Saxon burial ground of Longbridge. It was here that the gold and silver bracteates were found in 1875<sup>1</sup> which are now in the British Museum and display the nearest approach, in the shape of their punch-markings, to those of the Emscote necklet.

Thanks are due to Miss Beatrice Edmunds and Mr. Cleaver, the owners, for courteously allowing the exhibition of the finds, which have now been acquired by the British Museum.

#### DISCUSSION

Mr. REGINALD SMITH said the torc, or collar, originally of twisted metal, had a long history and was generally considered to be of oriental

<sup>1</sup> *V.C.H. Warwick*, i, plate facing p. 250.

origin. Such ornaments were fairly common in the west of Europe during the Bronze Age, but multiplied in the late Hallstatt and Early La Tène periods, assuming many different forms and seldom retaining the twisted hoop. The *Mainzer Zeitschrift*, 1921-4, p. 69, illustrated a number dating from the early Migration period, and they were said to be more plentiful in north-east Germany than in the south-west. It was possible to regard the type as a survival from the period of La Tène in Germany, which was not disturbed by the Roman Empire; or as a reintroduction from South Russia by the Goths who were driven westward by the Huns late in the fourth century. Torcs of the Anglo-Saxon period were very rare in England, and he hoped that the specimen exhibited would find a permanent and central home. A good deal had been written in Scandinavia about the stamps used to ornament silver, and it was agreed that the triangle dated before 500 and was succeeded by the crescent, which was a derivative of the triangle; but he could not find an exact parallel for the principal pattern on the Emscote collar. The Roman brooch which had lost a conical glass setting might well have come from a Saxon grave, as that and the oval pattern were of frequent occurrence in England, associated with Anglo-Saxon types. The find though small was interesting, as it was more West Saxon than Anglian in character and had some bearing on the history of the Avon valley.

Mr. MAJOR asked whether it was certain that the Roman brooch and buckle were found in Anglo-Saxon burials.

Mr. CHATWIN replied that unfortunately no competent person had been present during the excavation of the graves in the gravel-pit, and there was no proof of association; but the same story was told by several of the workmen. He agreed that the silver collar, being a rare and interesting object, should pass into safe custody.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Giuseppi) said the communication had been accompanied by tangible relics of the past, which, except for the silver collar, might be expected from the Avon valley. The Society's thanks were due to Mr. Chatwin for his communication and exhibition.



## *Archaeological Work in Ukrain by Professor Ščerbakivskyj*

Communicated by M. C. BURKITT, M.A., F.S.A.

HAVING had occasion, when in Prague, to meet Professor Ščerbakivskyj and to discuss with him his work at Hontzi, I felt it should be made known in England, more especially as little has been published from this area since Volkov's papers at the Geneva Congress. Only a short précis is possible of the excavations and illustrations. Although the excavator inclines to a Magdalenian date for the culture, perhaps because it is not typically Aurignacian, one might rather suggest 'Eastern European Upper Palaeolithic', which occurs in an area where the Magdalenians—a French folk—never penetrated, although their influence was no doubt felt. This is certainly applicable to Předmost and other finds in Moravia which are neither of true Solutré nor La Madeleine culture. It is important for prehistorians to grasp clearly the fact that even at this early time cultures had by no means even a European extension and that different provinces had different cultures, more or less related.

The village of Hontzi lies in the district of Lubni (Ukrain), about half-way between Poltava and Kiev. Here, at 200 metres south of the Doukhowa-Hontzi road, the river Oudie, whose waters ultimately join the Dnieper, curves round a steep-sided promontory, the site of Professor Ščerbakivskyj's dig. The place was first found, dug, and described in 1878 by Kaminsky, and reported on by him and the geologist Professor Theofilaktov at the Archaeological Congress in Kiev in 1878, but their results are somewhat obsolete. Later, from 1904-6, spasmodic unpublished diggings were made by Dr. Helvig, and finally, by the excavations with which we are concerned from 1914-19, everything has been revised and further investigated for the Museum of Poltava, where all the finds connected with the place are deposited.<sup>1</sup>

The peculiar and interesting feature of the site was the discovery of six largish heaps of bones with flint implements, referred

<sup>1</sup> V. Ščerbakivskyj, *Les fouilles de la station paléolithique dans le village Hontzi, district de Loubni, gouv. de Poltava, en 1914-5* (*Bulletin de la Société ukrainienne scientifique pour étudier et conserver les monuments d'antiquité et d'art dans le Gouvernement de Poltava*, vol. i, Poltava, 1919).

to as ossuaries, the most important of which will be described presently. These ossuaries lie at a depth of 2.80 metres under loess, and rest on a striped layer of alluvial deposit 10 metres thick which in its turn rests upon marl (see fig. 1, *a*). The alluvial layer slopes downwards and northwards towards the river Oudie, which has here cut its way through Tertiary deposits; and the underlying marl probably once formed the old river bed, the ossuaries now being about 10 metres higher than the summer level of the river. The junction of the alluvial layer and the marl is easily

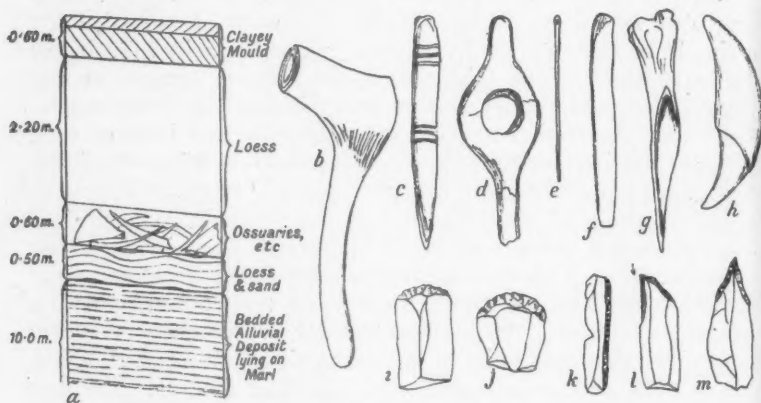


FIG. 1. Section and examples of bone and stone industries from Hontzi.

distinguishable on the side of the cutting, the former having a striped appearance, while the latter is of a monotone colour.

The biggest ossuary unearthed covered the large space of 25 square metres, and consisted of an outer edge of large mammoth bones, such as jaws and shoulder-blades, placed on end so as to form a sort of containing wall for a mass of smaller bones of several different animals, together with flint and a few bone implements and ashes, the whole being covered in the middle by heavy bones as though to prevent the wind from scattering the contents. The flint and bone implements seemed to be mostly contained in the cavities of some of the mammoth crania.

Professor Ščerbakivskyj is of opinion that such an ossuary cannot be regarded as a hearth in the narrow sense of the word 'fireplace', for the ashes contained no burnt-out clay such as would normally occur at the bottom of a fire-hole, and no trace of charcoal was found, though, on the other hand, many pieces of unburnt bone points, etc., were uncovered. He prefers to

think of it and its fellows as more in the nature of rubbish-heaps or dust-holes where bones and ashes, etc., were thrown. The following is a list of the contents of the ossuary just described; the contents of the five other smaller heaps, which were all discovered at the same level fairly close together, were similar in kind though less in quantity.

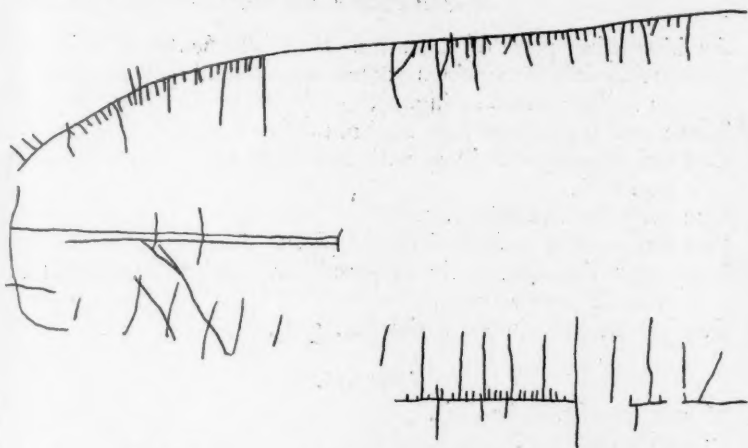


FIG. 2. Projection representing engravings round a piece of mammoth tusk from Hontzi.

*Bones.*

- Mammoth. 27 crania (all but three from the edge of the ossuary).  
 „ 30 shoulder-blades (all but three from the edge or top of the ossuary).  
 „ 30 tusks (some split lengthwise for working).  
 „ 6 lower jaws.  
 „ 3 halves and 1 whole pelvis.  
 „ 4 leg bones.  
 „ Less than 20 ribs (much broken and scratched with flint tools).  
 „ A few vertebrae.

N.B. Most of the crania were smashed, having had the brains removed, and the small number of leg bones is explicable in that probably all marrow bones were broken to bits and left lying about when the marrow was extracted.

Stag. Several horns.

Bear. Some teeth and part of a pierced jaw.

Wolf. Some teeth.

Hare and other rodents. Vertebrae and a few other bones.

Mussels. Two sorts (*Unio* and *Anodonta*).

*Bone and Ivory tools, etc.*

An interesting piece of mammoth tusk ornamented with incomprehensible scratchings somewhat resembling the markings on an inch measure (fig. 2).

Three awls made from hare leg-bones (fig. 1, *g*).

One awl of mammoth ivory with two triple bands engraved on it (fig. 1, *c*).

One very fine needle (fig. 1, *e*).

One fragment of an ivory hair pin (fig. 1, *d*).

One stag's tine apparently prepared for making into a sort of *bâton de commandement*.

One hammer of reindeer antler (fig. 1, *b*).

*Flint tools.*

76 scrapers (fig. 1, *i* and *j*).

27 burins (fig. 1, *l*).

3 awls (fig. 1, *m*).

3 cores.

Several hundred flakes.

A further excavation in the alluvial layer, but at a level two metres below that of the former one, revealed another ossuary the bones of which were found to be all small and, curiously enough, of a complementary nature to those found above, e.g. large bones like shoulder-blades were absent, whereas small bones entirely missing from above abounded below. This circumstance is somewhat difficult to explain, but possibly there was a slight promontory jutting into the river whereon the larger bones were more or less carefully deposited while the smaller ones got trodden into the water which later deposited the two metres of alluvium above them. Thereafter came the wind-borne loess and covered up the whole.

Professor Šterbakivskyj gives the following reasons for considering this interesting site to be of Magdalenian age:—

(1) The small size of the flint tools, which are thinner than those found at Kiev.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The small size is probably due to the absence of large pieces of natural flint, the nearest chalk-beds being some 200 km. distant.

(2) The secondary working is very fine and has nothing in common with the Aurignacian or Solutrean working.<sup>1</sup>

(3) Presence of burins of the 'parrot-beak' type.

(4) The bone tools are all very fine; e.g. the needle has a diameter of 1.1 mm. and a length 5.5 cm.

(5) The lines engraved on the mammoth tusk are very fine, finer than those on the Předmost mammoth or the ivory tools and bracelet from Mezin.

<sup>1</sup> J. Volkov, *Iskustvo madlenskoj epochi N. Ukrainie*. Archeol. listopis. Jugnoï Rossii, 1903, Ap. 23 and 24.

## Notes on Two Medieval Objects

By O. M. DALTON, M.A., F.S.A.

### 1. *A Medieval Gold Ring found at Cannington*

The beautiful gold ring here illustrated (fig. 1) was dug up in 1924 at Cannington, near Bridgwater.<sup>1</sup>

The high bezel contains a dark cabochon sapphire held by claws, the sides being ornamented with birds in pierced work. The hoop is engraved with the Angelic Salutation in capitals



FIG. 1. Gold ring from Cannington ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

which include uncial forms ; it is flat sided, the surfaces sloping away to the outer edge, which is enriched by a pearled band and a raised quatrefoil at the back. The shoulders have monsters' heads in relief.

The style of the ring is early ; it suggests the twelfth century. The chief objection to such a dating arises from the character of the lettering, which already has Lombardic features, and is treated in a decorative manner, which is more appropriate to the thirteenth century than to the twelfth. Uncial forms here present are indeed found upon various seals dating from before 1200, the characteristic *Ō* occurring on a seal of John, as Count of Mortain (Mortaigne), ascribed approximately to 1189,<sup>2</sup> and one is tempted to ascribe the ring to some such early date, but prudence suggests an attribution to the early thirteenth century. The richness of its decoration and the size of the sapphire suggest that

<sup>1</sup> According to information kindly given by Mr. A. D. Turner in field no. 298 near 'Gurney Street' on the 25 in. Ordnance Survey map, Somerset, sheet L, 5. The maximum diameter of the ring is 1.24 in.

<sup>2</sup> G. Demay, *Sceaux de la Normandie*, p. 8, no. 48.



it may have been worn by a bishop or abbot. It came to light not far from the site of the nunnery founded at Cannington by King Stephen ; but unless we suppose prioresses to have worn



FIG. 2. Medieval Aquamanile.

large rings of this kind, it is difficult to connect it directly with that foundation.

## 2. *A Medieval Aquamanile*

The ewer shown in fig. 2<sup>1</sup> differs in character from those made in medieval times in the west of Europe, and its unfamiliar style led some to doubt its medieval date. The quality of its surface, however, suggests age, and two holes on one side have been repaired by filling with metal of another colour. But more important than facts like these are the strength and individuality

<sup>1</sup> Now in the British Museum. It was acquired at a miscellaneous sale in London in 1924. The height is 7.9 in.

of the design, and the distinctive conventions adopted by the artist.

If fig. 2 is compared with figs. 3 and 4 the true affinities of the ewer will appear. Both the objects represented are in the Hungarian National Museum, and the figures are photographed



FIG. 3. Aquamanile in Budapest Museum.

from reproductions in the finely illustrated work on works of art in metal at the Exhibition of Budapest.<sup>1</sup> In one of these (fig. 3) we see the same double handle, the two lower ends of which merge in the sides and are represented as held in the hands of the figure, sprays of foliage diverging towards the back of the vessel, where they unite. Only the head (fig. 4) of the other aquamanile is shown, for comparison with fig. 2 ; we see in each case similar conventions and the upturned beard produces the same characteristic effect. This head is connected with a centaur-body, on the back of which stands a small figure playing a flute ; the Hungarian

<sup>1</sup> Pulsky, Radisics and Molinier, *Chefs-d'œuvre d'orfèvrerie ayant figuré à l'Exposition de Budapest*, plates opposite pp. 2 and 88.

example therefore differs in form from ours, but is related to it by the treatment of the head and features, as the other aquamanile at Budapest by the treatment of the handle.

The person represented in fig. 2 wears a tunic ornamented at the neck by a band of cross-hatching, and over this an open jacket ornamented in the same fashion. The treatment of the object as a whole is more conventional than that of the two ewers at Budapest; in this connexion the rendering of the ears may be especially noticed. The opening for pouring in the water is at the



FIG. 4. Head of an Aquamanile, Budapest Museum.

top of the head, as in both the Hungarian examples, but the lateral spout is a peculiar feature. The bottom is flat like that of fig. 3, and is filled by a plate of metal soldered into position.<sup>1</sup>

The two ewers at Budapest have been described as German of the twelfth century, and the attribution may be correct, though the date may be a little later. But there is something in the appearance of these objects which makes us wonder whether they may not have been made east of Germany. The costume in the present example, the earring worn by the woman in fig. 3, and the treatment of the foliage in both cases, all have oriental suggestions; we think of Hungary itself, or even of some Balkan country.<sup>2</sup> The present note is written to draw attention to types markedly divergent from those of Dinant or other places in the west. Other examples of the kind doubtless exist, and these few lines will have served their purpose if they help to bring some of them into notice.

<sup>1</sup> This is also the case with the original of fig. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Fig. 3 is said to have been found during the making of a railway in the north of Hungary.

## Notes

*Roman brooch from Gloucestershire.*—The specimen here illustrated has for years been in the museum at Chedworth Roman villa, and, from information obtained by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, appears to have come from a 'quarry' in that neighbourhood that may have been a Roman temple, as ashlar courses and columns of a portico were once visible, and a member of the chamfered plinth-course is still *in situ*. From the shape of the pin-catch at the back, the date should be somewhere in the third century, and the front of the brooch is remarkable in having seven human heads embossed on a thin bronze disc attached to a stouter foundation. That these represent the divinities presiding over the days of the week is a plausible conjecture; but our Fellow Mr. Walters is of opinion that the heads are those of a Dionysiac group. A zone of nine masks surrounds the central boss of an elaborate brooch from Thorsberg Moss in Slesvig (Baldwin Brown, *Arts in Early England*, vol. iii, pl. lxi, nos. 1, 2, see p. 324); and there are fifteen surrounding a gold medallion of Gratian (A.D. 367–383) from the first Szilagy Somlyo treasure, now at Vienna (*op. cit.* vol. iv, pl. G, no. iii, see p. 529; vol. iii, p. 324). The use of such a motive is barbaric, not purely classical; and there were plenty of foreign soldiers in Britain under Roman control before the Saxons became intolerable in the days of Carausius. But such examples are rare, and publication may bring to light parallels in Britain or abroad, and possibly lead to a definite interpretation.



Roman brooch from Gloucestershire ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).



Roman flask containing coins ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

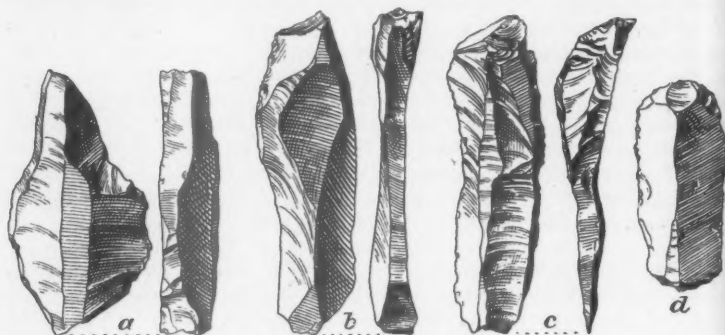
*Dated Roman pottery.*—Roman coins secreted in pottery vessels are occasionally found in Britain, but are seldom preserved together by the finder; and a fortunate discovery half a mile from the junction of

Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire is worth recording. All the coins found in a pottery flask (see fig.) were preserved, and numbered about 800, dating from the end of the third century and belonging chiefly to the reigns of Carausius and Probus. The date of deposit must have been 289-290; and the coins, which preserve in many cases the silver wash then adopted for the bronze currency, will be published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1925. The flask is just over 8 in. high, and is of hard grey ware, complete but broken and pieced together. Near the base is a slight indentation, and the upper half, including the inside of the lip, is covered with a thin white slip. The base is plain and flat, and there are wheel-marks round the body, but no ornament. The lip is turned over, and the neck has a sharp moulding. In the hoard were also a few fragments of pottery, including a piece of thin grey ware with two zones of wavy patterns incised between double lines on a dull ground, the surface being lustrous beyond. The only specimen at all similar illustrated from Silchester is a flask used as a money-box (May, *Silchester Pottery*, pl. xlix, no. 69), the latest coin in it dating about A.D. 193, just a century before the present hoard.

*A fourth-century basilica in Cyprus.*—Mr. G. E. Jeffery, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cyprus, sends the following note:—I discovered and laid bare during 1924 an interesting early Christian relic on the site of Salamis, Cyprus, in the form of a very large five-aisled basilican church. This discovery adds one more to the short list of surviving memorials of the fourth century. Obviously it is the basilica built by St. Epiphanius, the great archbishop of Cyprus, the contemporary of St. Jerome, and the emperors Valens and Arcadius; he was forcibly consecrated in 368, and died in A.D. 403. The basilica measured 184 ft. by 148 ft. and consisted of a nave 42 ft. wide, with two aisles on either side of 26 ft. and 16 ft. respectively. It terminated at the east end in an apse of the same width as the nave. In the centre was a subterranean crypt or *confessio* not yet explored. The columns of the nave arcades, twenty-eight in number, were  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. thick. The plan is surrounded by traces of important buildings. This basilica, covering with wooden roofs an area of 27,232 ft., was burnt by the Arabs in 632, and a small chapel measuring 32 ft. by 28 ft. seems to have been built amongst the ruins of the apse to replace it. For comparison with other fourth-century basilicas: Bethlehem, the best preserved of any, measures 14,345 sq. ft.; Martyrium, Jerusalem, 17,600 sq. ft.; Basilica of Reparatus, Algeria, 4,160 sq. ft.; Djemila Bougie church, Algeria, 4,784 sq. ft. Of the basilicas (dromical) of the fourth century, this of Salamis seems the largest recorded outside Rome.

*The graver or burin in England.*—The extreme rarity here of a flint implement which occurs in thousands in the Palaeolithic cave-deposits of France is not easily explained, as other contemporary types are found in both countries; but the number known on this side of the Channel is slowly increasing, and some recently found by Major Wade at Farnham, Surrey, are here reproduced with his permission (see fig., a, b, c). They were excavated with other examples not so well made and a quantity of flint flakes, cores, and débris, from sand overlying

the gravel which has yielded a large number of palaeoliths; and a chipping-floor is indicated, but the date is at present uncertain. It is asserted that the graver survived into the Neolithic period, but examples of that date are rarely found. Some of Aurignac date have been found in the Pleistocene deposits of Paviland Cave (*Journ. R. Anthropol. Inst.*, xliii, 347), and reference has recently been made in this *Journal* to examples from Woking (iv, 415) and the moors of Lancashire and Yorkshire (iii, 146). One from Walton Heath is figured in *Archaeologia*,



Gravers and Scraper from Farnham, Surrey (2/3).

lxxii, 39, and several have been found together near Ipswich, but are not yet published. Isolated examples are also known from Cornwall, Somerset, Berkshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk; but few have been illustrated in two aspects, as is essential, to show the 'slice' from the end producing the chisel-edge of which the two sharp ends were the cutting part of the tool. With the Farnham specimens is included a double end-scraper (*d*) which would be quite in accordance with a Palaeolithic date. The graver on the left (*a*) is double, and another (*c*) resembles the parrot-beak type of the period of La Madeleine.

*Roman Camps at Cawthorn, North Riding, Yorkshire.*—Mr. Ian A. Richmond sends the following note:—A preliminary investigation of these four camps, figured long ago by General Roy, but encumbered by fir-trees until the late War, was conducted in 1923 by Mr. F. G. Simpson, for the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, which authorized further exploration in 1924 under the late Mr. H. G. Evelyn White, in June and July, and the writer, in July and August. Two periods of occupation are so far certain.

(1) In the first was built, somewhat askew, a six-acre camp (A), with a narrow gateway on each side but the east, fronted, like the upcast-composed rampart, by a ditch 15 ft. wide and 8 ft. deep, V-shaped, with a channelled bottom. Within the north-east and south-east angles were mounds for artillery, built with upcast. Conditions in the ditches prove that this occupation was short, and terminated with the demolition of the top of the rampart, which was thrown back into the ditch and presently covered by at least four inches of vegetable matter.



(2) The second occupation involved adding a new  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acre camp (B) to A's eastern side, which was now levelled or partly used to build slight roads noted below. The new camp thus formed was protected by low turf ramparts, carried on top of A's surviving defences, and by a ditch half as large as A's, which was either filled up now (east side) or never cleaned out (north, west, and south sides). The five gateways, three of A and two of B (north and south), were provided with internal and external lunate mounds of defence (Hyginus's *claviculae*), but no gates, and the ditch was either interrupted (B) or filled up (A) in front of them. On the east side, unprovided with a gateway, and at the north-east, were turf-built mounds for artillery which supported A's north-east mound, now levelled. Internally there are slight roadways and buildings (including barracks and a *tribunal*) made of turf, aligned to the roads, and apparently containing pits and fire-places. Between the rampart and the road behind it were stone-built ovens, provided with stoke-holes, and, in one case at least, with a shelter supported by slim poles. Three other ovens were found in like position, but excavated in, and built of, clay; nor is it yet clear to which period they belong. Contemporary with B was camp C, a six-acre coffin-shaped camp, with three east gates only, defended by external *claviculae*, and also containing turf buildings. Overlying the south-west end of C was a three-acre fort (D), apparently never finished, but closely resembling the Roman camp at Hod Hill.

Excavations beyond trial trenches have yet touched neither C nor D nor the interior of any camp; and finds have been very few and valueless for dating within the Roman period. But, as General Roy noted, the type of fortification makes it legitimate to assign the earthworks to the period of the Roman conquest of Yorkshire, perhaps to Cerialis or Agricola, or both, when two armies, the first small and the second larger, used the route circumventing Cleveland, taken in later Roman days by 'Wade's Causeway' not far from the camps themselves. It is also clear that we are about to learn something of a new kind of Roman fortification, which bridges the gap between the tent-covered marching-camps of Scotland and the siege-camps, crowded with temporary structures, as at Masada (Arabia) and Castillejo, Peña Redonda, or Renieblas (Numantia). Thus there is every hope that this Yorkshire site will produce in due time details to interest both the specialist student of the Roman Imperial Army and the historian of Roman Britain. An interim report is shortly to be issued in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, where the preliminary report by Mr. F. G. Simpson has already appeared.

*A supposed Roman Pottery at Sandlin Farm, Leigh Sinton, Worcestershire.*—Mr. G. H. Jack, F.S.A., sends the following note:—Sandlin Farm is situate about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of the village of Leigh Sinton and about the same distance north, as the crow flies, from Storrridge in Herefordshire, being half a mile over the Hereford border. Up to the year 1924 the existence of any Roman remains in this locality was unknown. The fields in which the tiles and pottery were found are numbered 395 and 399 on the 25-in. scale Ordnance map, Worcestershire 32-16 and Herefordshire 29-2. The subsoil of these fields is

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somewhat waterlogged and consists of sandy soil passing down into a fine-grained red clay. On the eastern side of the site there is an



FIG. 1. 'Nested' roof-tiles from Leigh Sinton.



FIG. 2. Cowl and tile from Leigh Sinton.

ancient road with a cobbled surface. Here and there are large un-worked stones on the site of the road which runs in a dingle to the south of the 'pottery' fields.

Place-names in the vicinity are 'Old Ovens' and 'Ashfield'. I cannot exactly locate 'Old Ovens', but it may be the field in which my excavations were made, and possibly 'Old Ovens' was derived from the knowledge of kilns having once existed. The surface of the fields is very uneven, low mounds being easily distinguishable here and there, and on the removal of the turf from these, considerable quantities of Roman roof, floor, and flue-tiles were found, the roof-tiles of red clay of the Tegula and Imbrex type, 1 ft. 7 in. long and 12 in. wide. The flue- and roof-tiles are exactly like those found at Magna.<sup>1</sup> One of the Tegulae showed the impress of a dog's foot.

Among the tiles some were burnt blue and much twisted. Two Imbrex tiles were found 'nested' as they came from the kiln (fig. 1). These 'wasters' seem to indicate that the site of the kilns is not far distant. The most interesting object found is an almost complete flue cowl in rough red pottery (possibly a waster) out of upright (fig. 2). The body is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. external diameter at the base with a flange at the bottom  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick and projecting  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. Above this base is another flange, above which the body contracts to 6 in. in diameter and is pierced by five roughly-shaped triangular holes 2 in. by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. Above this is another flange surmounted by a conical top 4 in. high. The total height of the cowl is 1 ft.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. A few fragments of jars and bowls in coarse pottery were also found. In the earth above the Roman material were found fragments of brown and white glazed ware of seventeenth or eighteenth century date. A complete plate showing exactly the same pattern is in possession of Mr. Donald Russell, of the Lygon Arms, Broadway.

*A Roman glass cinerary urn from Huntingdonshire.*—Dr. J. R. Garrood sends the following note:—This urn (fig. 1) was found in January 1922 at Glatton, a village lying to the west of Ermine Street, about eleven miles north of Huntingdon. The discovery was made during the repair of a mud building, the urn lying beneath a wooden sill resting upon stones, at about 18 in. below the surface. It was found in a vertical position with the neck uppermost. The vessel was broken when found, and contained burnt bones, which the finder threw away; as, however, the breaks are quite sharp and unpatinated, it seems likely that the urn had not been long broken when discovered. The inside is also unpatinated, although the exterior is slightly decomposed. The vessel measures  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. in height,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  in. maximum width at shoulder,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. minimum width at base. The colour is blue-green, and the workmanship rough; it was evidently cast in a mould, and became deformed on removal. The projecting portions of the base are rubbed. In transverse section the shape is an irregular octagon. The neck is large with a bold rim, within which is a narrow ring of some white substance. The neck is not set truly on the body of the vessel. The base has a raised line following its periphery, and within this are three raised circles (fig. 2). That at each end contains a four-pointed star, while within the central one are traces of a second circle. No letters are to be seen. I have failed to find a specimen of a similar vessel in either

<sup>1</sup> *Magna Report*, plate 18, fig. 5, and plate 24.

the British Museum or the Museum of Archaeology at Cambridge; nor is there one in the museums at Colchester, Ipswich, or York. The variety also is not figured in Kisa's *Das Glas im Altertume*. There is, however, in Leicester Museum a similar specimen, of which Dr. E. E. Lowe, the curator, has sent me the following particulars: 'Glass



FIG. 1. Glass cinerary urn from Huntingdonshire.

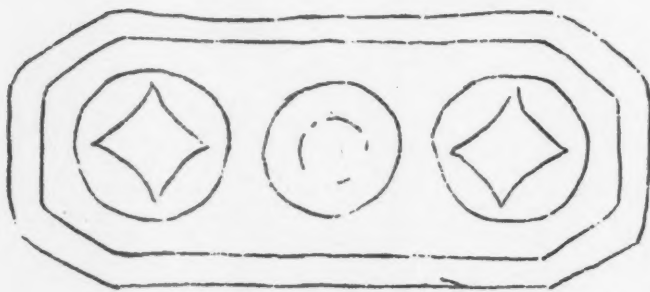


FIG. 2. Design on base of cinerary urn ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

cinerary urn from Barrow-on-Soar of flattened octagonal shape: total height 11 in., greatest width 8 in., width in narrow direction 4 in. The markings on the base are a raised line following the outline of the bottle and enclosing a long oval ridge.'

Dr. Fremersdorf of the Cologne Museum reports that there is no octagonal bottle of this shape in that museum, but the marks are found

singly on square bottles. These bottles belong to the first century and the first half of the second. The first-century bottles were made in the neighbourhood of Lyons. At Mainz there is a glass bottle like the Glatton specimen, but no details of its discovery or of associated objects are known.

*Discoveries near Tickford Abbey, Bucks.*—Mr. F. W. Bull, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Buckinghamshire, sends the following note:—In the autumn of 1923, while digging for gravel near Tickford Abbey, Newport Pagnell, Bucks., in a field numbered 359 on the Ordnance Survey and just south of the Chicheley Parish boundary, a skeleton was found about 2 ft. 6 in. below the surface. The bones were in an unusually good condition, and the burial was a North and South one. Save a small fragment of bronze there was nothing to indicate the date of the interment. Digging at the pit was resumed in February or March 1925, and five or six more skeletons were discovered, all about 2 ft. 6 in. below the surface, like the one first discovered. Unfortunately



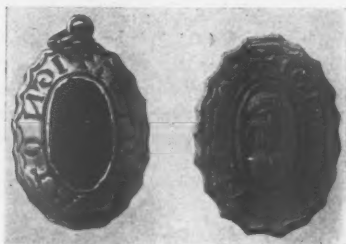
Ring from Tickford Abbey, Bucks ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

the bones were disturbed before a note of their position could be accurately taken, though it is believed they were East and West. Mr. William Ward of Tickford Abbey, the owner, however, took much interest in the discovery, and on a careful search being made a coloured Anglo-Saxon bead of the usual type was found in one of the skulls and an Anglo-Saxon ring in another. By kind permission of Mr. Ward this ring has been sketched and is here illustrated. Its diameter is about  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an inch. It is made of silver wire and is quite perfect. It is of considerable interest, as unlike another somewhat similar ring it has two spiral ornaments. Mr. Reginald Smith put its date about the sixth century. Nothing further of interest has so far been found. The sketch is by Mr. H. R. Surridge of Kettering.

*A medieval seal with antique intaglio.*—Mr. W. A. Littledale, V.P.S.A., sends the following note on a medieval seal, the property of Major Henry Littledale, which he exhibited on 22nd January:—It would seem from a local guide published in 1801 and entitled a *History of Mansfield and its environs* that this seal was found in the year 1793 in widening the lake at Welbeck in Nottinghamshire and that it was then in the possession of Major Hayman Rooke, a Fellow of this Society and a connexion of the family of the present owner, to whom it has descended by inheritance.

The matrix is cornelian, slightly convex and oval in shape, and measures about  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. by  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. The device is a terminal figure showing the head of a bearded man, nearly full-face. He is wearing round the hair a wreath or fillet, the ends of which fall about the shoulders. The

head may represent some classical deity or potentate such as Dionysius or a philosopher such as Plato, but it is difficult to say whom or what it actually represents or at what period the gem was cut. I gather that it may have been made as early as the second or third century A.D. The setting is in silver and of rather an unusual shape. There is a loop in the top of the rim which seems to indicate that the ornament has been used as a pendant rather than as a seal. The legend, which is in lettering of the twelfth or early thirteenth century, reads 'Ignota noto'.



Medieval seal with antique intaglio (†).

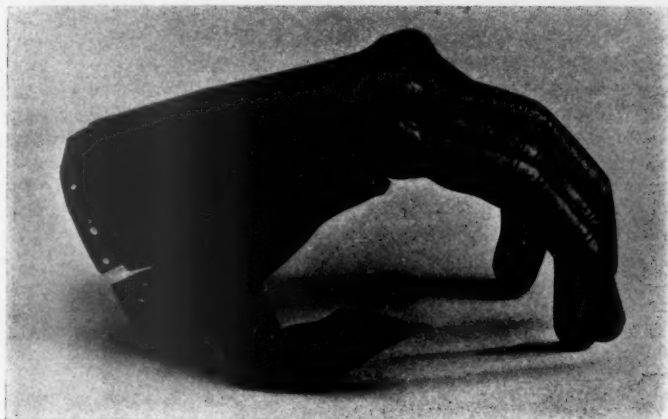
The author of the *History of Mansfield* suggests that the ornament may have been sent as a present from an unknown lady to an abbot of Welbeck. This suggestion seems to require some further support, especially having regard to the character of the ornament, and I should prefer to translate 'Ignota noto' as 'I make remarks upon (or write about) unknown things'. I think it may not unfairly be contended that the author of the legend in the twelfth or thirteenth century had it in his mind that the gem represented the head of a philosopher who would be likely to say 'Ignota noto'.

Since these notes were read the matrix has been presented to the British Museum.

*A steel artificial hand.*—The steel hand here illustrated was exhibited by Mr. A. H. Hallam Murray, F.S.A., on 19th March. It is of small size, and made to be fastened to the left wrist. It is in two pieces, an upper or back, and a lower or palm. The fingers are carefully articulated at the knuckles, and the nails and creases in the skin have been reproduced. The thumb is attached to the lower plate, which is embossed like the palm of a hand. At the wrist is a small underplate in which are seven small holes, probably for the attachment of another plate to go higher up the arm. On the outside of the lower plate there has been a breakage, mended with a patch. Inside the palm there are still remains of the springs and levers for the control of the fingers. There can be no doubt that this hand was not made for fighting: it is of too light workmanship, but it may possibly have been a bride hand for a boy or lady, and what remains is in a very perfect state. It is probable that by far the greater number of these artificial hands and arms are of German make and of about the first half of the sixteenth century. Armourers were among the most skilful craftsmen



of the time, and it is therefore only natural, when a hand had to be replaced by one of steel, which was to move in a similar way to



Steel artificial hand.

a gauntlet, that an armourer should have been chosen to do the work, although nowadays such tasks would fall to the lot of surgical instrument makers.

*Excavations at Richborough in 1924.*—The excavations at Richborough during the summer of 1924 were confined to the portion of the site lying to the north-east of the large concrete foundation and bounded on the north by the remains of the wall of the fort and on the east by the steep bank sloping down to the river. The remains of buildings discovered on this site were of a very complex nature, consisting of at least three houses of different periods superimposed one upon another, the later buildings in some cases incorporating in them parts of the walls of the earlier. The unravelling of the history of these houses was also complicated by the fact that, situated as they were, on the extreme edge of the hill, parts of the two earliest houses had completely disappeared owing to a landslide caused by the erosion of the sea or river in the past. The plan of the earliest building could only be traced by the merest fragments of walls and the lines of the clay and flint foundations. In some of the rooms were the remains of *opus signinum* floors with quarter-round fillets at their juncture with the walls; the latter in several instances had obviously been covered with painted wall-plaster, of which many fragments were discovered. One room at least was fitted with a hypocaust, but this has not yet been fully explored, owing to the presence of structures of the later periods immediately over it. The walls of the second-period building, which were composed of flints with lacing courses of tiles, stood in some places to a very considerable height, the jambs of the doorways into two of the rooms still existing. The portion of this building uncovered

appeared to be the southern wing of a long corridor house of a plan not uncommon in this country. The foundations of this and the earlier house both extended under the line of the fort wall, and it seems certain that the second-period building must have been destroyed more or less to its present level before the walls of the fort were constructed. The presence of the remains of this house was, however, known to the next builders on this part of the site, as portions of its walls were incorporated by them in a small bath-house which was probably constructed about the time of, or soon after, the building of the fort. This bath-house consisted of a vestibule or undressing room, a cold bath and two hot rooms fitted with hypocausts, one of these, situated next to the furnace, having an apse at its northern end. This building was of poor construction, much chalk being used in the walls and the *pilae* of the hypocausts being of tiles and bricks of various types and sizes; it had obviously been rebuilt on more than one occasion.

To the south of these buildings and at a high level were the remains of what must have been a chapel of post-Roman date. Very little of this building remained except the foundations of the chancel with an eastern apse and fragments of the walls of the nave. The masonry was of very inferior character, being mostly of re-used Roman material set in mortar of indifferent quality. A number of medieval burials lying east and west surrounded the chapel, and one was found in the interior of the chancel near the north wall. Several medieval coins, some fragments of stained glass of the fourteenth century, and a few Saxon sceattas were found in the vicinity. Little is known about this chapel. In the fourteenth century, Thorne, a monk of St. Augustine's Abbey, refers to a church at Richborough which he says had been built to commemorate the landing of St. Augustine below the walls of the Roman fort, and that many pilgrims visited it. As, however, Bede definitely states that the saint landed in the Isle of Thanet, this tradition, apparently accepted in the fourteenth century, is probably incorrect. Leland, who visited the castle in the reign of Henry VIII, records that 'Within ye castel is a little parochie church of St. Augustine and an hermitage. I had antiquities of the hermite, the which is an industrious man.' It will be seen, therefore, that this chapel was still in existence in the sixteenth century, and the fact that it had an eastern apse strongly suggests it was not constructed later than the twelfth.

As in previous excavations, the small finds were very numerous. The coins covered the whole period of the Roman occupation, although the great majority belonged to the fourth century. The pre-Flavian pottery was not so plentiful this year, and it is probable that the first masonry structure on this part of the site was not erected until towards the close of the first century. The first rebuilding must have taken place well in the second century, and this house appears to have survived until the building of the fort. The fact that a late third-century coin was discovered under one of the floors of the small bath building shows that this structure cannot have been erected before that date.

*Roman pottery from Nicholas Lane.*—Towards the end of last year, in the course of excavating for a new sewer in Nicholas Lane, E.C., a considerable amount of Roman pottery was found at a depth varying

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from 12½ ft. to 15½ ft. below the present surface. The pottery was of considerable interest, inasmuch that, while the greater part belonged to the first century, there was probably nothing later than the middle of the second, and some of the pieces could be dated to the earliest years of the Claudian invasion. The find included specimens of terra sigillata, one a particularly fine example of Drag. 37, amphora handles and mortaria rims. Much of the pottery was stamped with potters' names. A full description will be published by Mr. Ernest Yates and Mr. A. G. K. Hayter, F.S.A., in the forthcoming number of the *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*.

*The Dolmen of La Hougue Bie, Jersey.*—Mr. E. T. Nicolle, Local Secretary for the Channel Islands, sends the following note:—The examination of the floors of the megalithic monument discovered last year by the Société Jersiaise under the tumulus known as La Hougue Bie, in the island of Jersey, has now been completed. We found the floors had been rifled, probably at some remote period, by treasure-hunters, with the result that few objects of archaeological interest were discovered. These consisted mainly of pottery, human bones, and portions of a human cranium and jaw. A preliminary examination of two tibias points to a race whose stature probably did not exceed 4 ft. 9 in. and who were accustomed to squat.

The pottery includes remains of quite a dozen vessels, all of the same type and dimensions (diameter 6 in., height 3 in.), of which six are capable of being reconstituted with certainty. They will be of considerable interest to archaeologists. Déchelette has figured a similar vessel from La Charente (France) in his *Manuel d'Archéologie* i, p. 557, where he calls them 'supports de vases'. Similar vessels have been found in the Camp de Chasse, and quite recently a great number of fragments in a double-cromlech (now partly submerged by the sea) in the island of Er Lassic, in the Gulf of the Morbihan. One of these latter is described and figured by M. Louis Marsille in the *Bulletin de la Société Polymathique du Morbihan* (1924), where he also calls them 'supports de vases'. But the position in which the vessels were found in the Dolmen de la Hougue Bie, i.e. in the 'sanctuary' (west end of main chamber), and the fact that the interior surface of many of the concavities show evident traces of fire, point to this type of vessel being rather ritual or votive than pedestals or 'supports de vases'.

The 1925 *Bulletin* of the Société Jersiaise, shortly to be published, will contain a full account of La Hougue Bie and of the discoveries, and will be fully illustrated with plans and photographs. A paper is to be contributed on the subject at the forthcoming meeting of the British Association (Section H).

*Birthday Honours List.*—A Knighthood has been conferred on our Fellow Mr. James Berry, who is well known as one of the leading surgeons in this country.

## Reviews

*Early English Ornament; the sources, development, and relation to foreign styles of pre-Norman ornamental art in England.* By J. BRØNSTED, D.Phil.: with a preface by REGINALD A. SMITH, F.S.A. Translated from the Danish manuscript by ALBANY F. MAJOR, O.B.E., F.S.A.  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ ; pp. 352. London: Hachette; Copenhagen: Levin & Munksgaard. 1924. 21s.

This book is welcome as giving hope that pre-Norman art has at last been taken out of the region of speculation and treated scientifically. Considering the quantity of remains, fragmentary though they are, it is not enough to discuss one or two examples without comparison with the rest. To do this work, a Corpus of the monuments would be a great convenience; and they ought to be brought together some day, even though they are illustrated, more or less, in various publications. But still, personal knowledge would be necessary for criticism, and that can be got only with time and pains. It is not surprising that very few have undertaken the labour.

Dr. Brøndsted is one of the few. To his great credit he has visited many of the sites and examined the remains, and he speaks with conviction wherever he gives his own observations and inferences. His book is amply illustrated, and the translation by Mr. Albany Major runs readably; though some allowance must be made for the fact that it has been printed abroad.

The volume deals first with northern English carving of the seventh to the ninth centuries, tracing direct connexions with Continental and Oriental design; next, with the same period in the south of England, where the remains are chiefly in manuscript and metal. In these last Dr. Brøndsted finds that 'Irish, North English, and Oriental-Merovingian ingredients are fused together into a fixed English style with a character of its own, prevailing in the ninth century'. Turning to Scandinavia, he doubts the fusion of Style III of Salin with the gripping-beast pattern; but, agreeing with Sophus Müller that Irish influence created the Jellinge ornament, he puts the date of this creation soon after 850, and the 'death of the gripping-beast' about 900. On this Dr. Shetelig may have a word to say; but in general result he brings the Jellinge style to England with the Danish invasion and shows how the native Anglian art was gradually modified by it.

The tenth and eleventh centuries are treated in the second section, which traces the conventionalization of the 'Anglian beast' from the Collingham runic shaft onwards, putting into their right places the Anglo-Danish and Anglo-Norse stones of Northumbria. In southern England the art-remains of this period are chiefly MSS. of the Winchester and Canterbury schools under Carolingian influences unfelt in the north; the general opposition of north and south in this country throughout the whole pre-Norman period is rightly emphasized, but not much is said about southern English carved stones until we come

to the eleventh century. In Scandinavia, Carolingian motives begin rather early to blend with the Jellinge, but in the Harald Bluetooth stone at Jellinge of c. 980, Dr. Brøndsted sees (and we think with justice) an 'Anglian beast' transported to Denmark, and from it derived the later Scandinavian stones and wood-carvings. The Ringerike style (c. 1000-1050) he deduces from the free treatment of the Winchester acanthus rather than from Oriental influence, remarking that it is found pretty frequently in the south and even occasionally in the north of England. With this ends the long game of give-and-take between Britain and Scandinavia, and a new era begins with the spread of Romanesque art.

The concluding chapter advocates Dr. Strzygowski's theory of immediate Oriental influence on Western art. Earlier indeed in the book (p. 35) Dr. Brøndsted says that the Otley cross was 'made by an Oriental'. Before assenting we should like to see the missing links—something to indicate the presence of Orientals in eighth-century Yorkshire and the existence of anything like an Anglian cross in the East: the pillars of Odzun (said to be of A.D. 922) are not crosses. To the practical artist a still greater difficulty is the difference in treatment between the scrolls of the East and those of the West, well shown on p. 34 of this book, where part of the Acca cross is given side by side with a panel from Mschatia. Both are of course in the same general fashion, admittedly widespread in the period; but the Hexham draughtsman's attitude towards space-filling and the management of continuous lines is so alien to the Syrian's that direct communication between them is hardly conceivable.

W. G. COLLINGWOOD.

*A History of the University of Oxford.* By CHARLES EDWARD MALLET. 9 x 5½; 2 vols.; pp. xxiii + 448 and xv + 502. London: Methuen & Co. 1924. 42s.

In these two volumes Sir Charles Mallet has given us the history of the University of Oxford as far as the accession of King William III. The first volume deals with the medieval University, and the second with Oxford in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In a third volume he proposes to carry on the story to the days of the Great War. It is the first attempt to put together a critical and complete history of the University from the earliest times to the present day. It may seem somewhat strange that a work of such obvious interest and importance should have been so long delayed. Sir Charles Mallet has, however, been fortunate in his opportunity. Save for the accumulation of printed material during the last forty years in the publications of the Oxford Historical Society and in the various College histories, he would no doubt be the first to acknowledge that his task would have been well-nigh impossible. As it now is, the wealth of material is almost embarrassing, and the mere labour of sifting and co-ordinating it must have been no easy matter. To have not only done this but to have woven the whole into a narrative which is easy to follow and pleasant to read is evidence of historical and literary qualities of no mean order. Whilst Sir Charles Mallet has been successful in giving



his history a form which will appeal to those who seek only for information, his scholarly use of his material and his copious notes give it a wider value. Often where space has not permitted of more than a passing allusion in the text the notes furnish the clue for further research. The notes themselves show how wide the author's own research has been. Again and again one comes across some incidental illustration from a source which might easily have escaped notice.

Sir Charles Mallet traces the origin and growth of the University from the earliest times. In his opening chapter he sketches in broad lines the course of early medieval learning, down to that revival in the twelfth century whence sprang the material and intellectual origins of Oxford and the development of a *studium generale* in the early part of the reign of Henry II. The gradual growth of the University during the first half of the next century supplies the subject for the second chapter, after which follows naturally and properly an account of the influence of the Friars in Oxford. With this we come to a chapter on the earliest Colleges. As the author notes, the problem of combining the necessary history of the Colleges with the main thread of University history is not an easy one. His decision to deal with each College as it came into being, and to give so far as possible a complete sketch of its history down to 1688, is probably the soundest that could be devised. These sketches of College history are of necessity brief, but the author has successfully worked in enough material to illustrate the minor incidents of collegiate life and the early struggles of small societies as well as of those which were started on a more magnificent scale. Brief though they are, these sketches are sufficient for their purpose, and no one will find the occasional touches of gentle satire come amiss. A large part of the first volume is occupied with the medieval University at work, with an account of the schoolmen of the fourteenth century and a sketch of fifteenth-century Oxford, when, if intellectual progress was stayed, there was at all events material prosperity. One might perhaps desire to have had a fuller account of early Oxford students in Italy and the service which they rendered in preparing the way for the full Renaissance. The first volume ends fitly with the beginning of a new era through the influence and teaching of Grocyn, Linacre, and Colet. In the second volume College history takes naturally less space, and there is also more room for the description of the intellectual and social life of the University. The changes consequent on the Reformation, the important period of the Chancellorship of Archbishop Laud, and the troubles and difficulties incidental to the Parliamentary Visitation all receive adequate treatment. The royal visits by Elizabeth and the Stuart kings furnish opportunities for pictures of the University on its lighter side, and at the end comes an interesting description of the Oxford of Anthony Wood. So far as the work has been carried the author may be congratulated on the successful achievement of his undertaking. Whether the history of the remaining two centuries can be dealt with on the same liberal scale in a single volume may be doubted. Reference cannot be omitted to the numerous illustrations, including a plan of Academic Oxford about 1440.

C. L. KINGSFORD.

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*Wooden Monumental Effigies in England and Wales.* By ALFRED C. FRYER. New, revised, and enlarged edition. 11 x 8½; pp. 112. London: Elliot Stock. 1924. 21s.

This new edition of Dr. Fryer's well-known book on English wooden effigies deserves a hearty welcome. It has been revised throughout: twenty new photographic blocks have been added to the original illustrations; and the list of effigies has been increased by two still in existence, and two of which there is only a record.

It must be confessed that the existence of wooden effigies is not easy to explain, except as a mere variety for stone or alabaster, and a rather rare one. The fact that wood is more perishable than stone might account for the disappearance of a certain number. But stone effigies have also been destroyed, and we may doubt whether the relative proportions of the two materials were originally very different from what we find to-day. Their comparative rarity, then, shows that they were not the cheaper and more popular kind of effigy. Indeed, the 'heart of oak' required for such work is not to be found everywhere, and can never have been cheap. It may well have been sometimes more difficult to get than stone. It was a different matter with the wooden mural tablets, mostly of the seventeenth century, which nearly always commemorate people of modest means or comparatively humble station; whereas we find wooden effigies used for a royal duke, an Archbishop of Canterbury, earls and countesses (a Vere of Oxford among them), barons, knights, and country gentlemen, with their respective ladies. Nor was it a fashion among the great confined to one period, for while the Gloucester effigy of Robert of Normandy is the oldest surviving, some of the latest are on the Westmorland tomb in Staindrop Church, Durham, of the time of Elizabeth. Locality, again, or the difficulty of procuring stone does not provide an explanation, for they are distributed all over the country, and nowhere are more abundant than in the midland counties, so rich in quarries. They occur in London and Canterbury as well as in the Welsh border-land. As works of art it cannot be said that they show any inferiority to the stone effigies, and some of them rank very high. Any one who has seen the singularly perfect figure in Monks Sherborne Priory church cannot have failed to be impressed by it. Dr. Fryer mentions (p. 50) a suggestion by Sir William Hope that some of them may have been finished models for alabaster figures, but clearly this will not take us very far. It seems that at present we must be content to assume that the wooden effigy was a variety which did not appeal to everybody, and for various reasons was not common.

We have discovered only one error in this well-printed book. In plate XXIX the descriptions of the Oglander effigies have been exchanged, and the corresponding references on p. 85 must be corrected.

G. MCN. RUSHFORTH.

*The Manor of Goodbegot in the City of Winchester.* By A. W. GOODMAN, B.D. 9½ x 6½; pp. vii + 75. Winchester: Warren & Son. 1923. 2s.

The manor of Goodbegot, a small property in Winchester, now partly used as an hotel, is fortunate in being able to begin its docu-

mentary existence with a charter of King Aethelred the Redeless. It was subsequently confirmed to the monks of St. Swithun by Edward the Confessor. The material for its history is considerable, and the account which Mr. Goodman has given in this volume is well arranged and full of interest. Four Court Rolls extending at various periods from 1354 to 1535 are in existence, and they are here printed in a convenient form, with the original on one side of the page and a translation on the other. Mr. Goodman has taken great trouble to settle once and for all the meaning of 'Godebegeaton' in Edward the Confessor's charter, and with the assistance of the late Mr. W. H. Stevenson he has produced detailed arguments to prove that the word signified a nickname of the original owner—Aelfric the Goodsetter.

There are one or two points in the volume to which further attention might be given. We can find no allusion to *baronibus* in Kemble's text of Aethelred's charter, and Mr. Goodman's use of the word 'barons' in his translation is of very doubtful wisdom. The phrase '—(?) Lyn acre tenens terre', which is translated '(?) Lyn, tenant of an acre of land' (pp. 20, 21), surely refers to the surname 'Lynacre' which occurs on p. 25.

There is a useful index—so complete that the name of a member of the present House of Commons, introduced into the text for purposes of comparison, is included; but the man Roger might have acquired the name of *Succus* as much because he was dry as being always thirsty as because he was a Prohibitionist!

CHARLES CLAY.

*The Pilgrimage of Robert Langton.* Transcribed, with introduction and notes, by E. M. BLACKIE. 9 x 6; pp. xxvii + 49. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. London: Milford. 1924. 14s.

This volume, so attractively produced by the Harvard University Press, makes accessible a book of which only one copy appears to exist. The *Pilgrimage of Robert Langton* was discovered in the Library of Lincoln Cathedral, and the Archdeacon of Stow had the happy thought of editing it and of presenting it in a black-letter type which gives some idea of the original. Langton was a prebendary of Lincoln from 1483 to 1517, and he was a Doctor of Civil Law. He made a pilgrimage to Compostella and 'other holy places of Crystendome', but he gives no narrative of his experiences. He is content to record first the names of the towns on the way, with the distances between, and then to give a list of the relics and shrines at the more important centres of pilgrimage. It is not in the spirit of Erasmus that Langton exhibits his catalogue of marvels—manna from the wilderness, fish of the New Testament miracles, water-pots from Cana, the stone boat in which St. James came from Jerusalem, the jaw of St. Mark, a tooth of St. Peter, a rib of St. Barbara, and the foot of St. Mary the Egyptian. If any one had questioned Langton as to the possibility of the preservation of so many bodily relics of the saints, he would perhaps have answered in the words of Paulinus of Nola, 'Why should we wonder at it, seeing that the Lord promised aforetime in the Gospel that not one hair of their heads should perish?'

The *Pilgrimage* is a bare catalogue 'for the instruction of good and devout people of Englonde' who might be disposed to increase their

merits by visiting those holy relics. But Langton remembers Hannibal at Cannae, and mentions the resting-places of Dante at Ravenna and Petrarch at Padua. At Pozzuoli he notes 'many antyquitees as antrum Sibille et os inferni and a groute thurgh a hyll on this syde wherby Vyrgyll was buried'. Rome is too vast for the scope of his summary. 'I remytte you', he says, 'to the boke called the meruayles and stacyons of Rome', the famous medieval guide-book, the *Mirabilia urbis Romae*; but he mentions the recently-discovered Laocoon and the Belvedere Apollo.

It is a pity perhaps that the editor did not enlarge his rather scanty notes for the benefit of the general reader. Thus on p. 27 'Vernacle' might have been explained in a few words, and Pietro d'Abano, the 'nygromancer' and philosopher is also worth a note (p. 29). We wish that the editor had been able to tell us who was 'holy Richard Englyssheman' buried in 'a towne called Andre', seven miles north of Canosa. It seems impossible to identify him with any 'Ricardus Anglicus' mentioned in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

F. J. E. RABY.

*The Gospel of St. John, according to the earliest Coptic manuscript.*

Edited with a translation by SIR HERBERT THOMPSON. 12 x 9½; pp. xl + 70. London. British School of Archaeology in Egypt, and Quaritch, 1924.

The earliest Coptic biblical text, apart from fragments, is the manuscript of Deuteronomy, Jonah, and Acts (British Museum Or. 6803) edited by Sir E. Wallis Budge in the British Museum publication, *Coptic Biblical Texts in the dialect of Upper Egypt*, in 1912; it was ascribed on palaeographical grounds to c. 350 A.D., and though I have some doubts as to the possibility of quite so early a date, it would be safe to place it in the last half of the fourth century: the text now under notice is a little later (A.D. 400 would not be a rash guess), and it is probably rather after the Greek Codex Vaticanus of the New Testament, just as the previous find is probably a trifle earlier. Both therefore are of primary importance for the textual criticism of the New Testament in Greek, as the Coptic translators were most literal in their rendering.

The earlier manuscript is in pure Sa'idic, the dialect of Upper Egypt which, after the time of the great Abbot Shenoute, the one outstanding figure of Coptic letters, became the language of all Egypt from the barbarian south almost to the Delta: the present text, though its grammar and vocabulary have the same base, shows a colouring of what is known as the Achmimic dialect. (Of pure Achmimic we have few but important remains, conveniently collected by Röscher; it disappeared soon after 450.) There is one other document which is linguistically like the present, the *Acta Pauli* published by C. Schmidt in 1904: he describes it as consonantly Sa'idic with a vocalization closely resembling the Achmimic. There are very primitive forms in it: for instance a 'past relative', -ep-, derived from a form known in demotic, which occurs no less than sixteen times in this text: the Greek οὐ Μουσης δέδωκεν ὑμῖν τὸν ἄρτον ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, which in Sa'idic is ⲙⲟⲩⲧⲥⲏⲥ ⲁⲛ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲧⲓ ⲡⲏⲧⲓ ⲁⲛⲡⲟⲉⲓⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲉⲛ ⲧⲡⲉ, is in our present text

αὐτοῦ ἐν περὶ τῆς ἀπαθείας ἀλλὰ οὐ τοῦ. Again, the formation of the verbal substantive, or prefix of the agent, *περ-*, is interestingly shown in this manuscript: *νοθε*, sin, makes *ῥνοθε*, to sin, and *περῥνοθε*, sinner, in Sa'idic: here it is *ῥμερῥνοθε*, showing its derivation; *ῥα* is the weak form of *ῥωαε*, man, and *εῖ* the present relative, so that the whole word is grammatically the 'man that sins'. There are a few definitely Achmimic words: *ααεῖγε*, wonder, for Sa'idic *ῥνῥρε*; *ῥαν* (found with the article, *ῥαν*) = Greek *δεῖ*; and others which are nearer to the later Northern Bohairic. The papyrus was found in a crock some twenty-seven miles south of Assiout, and there were vestiges of a Christian church there: it lacked the first three and last three leaves when tied up into a roll and put away. Sir William Flinders Petrie is almost certainly right when he gives its history as follows: 'The height of the MS. indicates that it was for Church use, rather than a private copy. It appears that, when too defective for regular reading, it had been set aside, and buried reverently in the cemetery.' There is no reason to doubt that it was used in the church on the spot, in the rubbish of which was also found a small bronze censer with chains.

The papyrus is now safely between glass in the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society: the fact that it has been edited in the present volume by Sir Herbert Thompson, with reproductions of every page from photographs by Mr. Emery Walker, is a sufficient guarantee to scholars that they have the text in all the perfection that human industry and learning can ensure. The introduction and text (each page of which is faced by the reproduction of the corresponding page of the papyrus) are followed by a Coptic glossary, lists of foreign words (naturally almost all Greek) and of proper names, and a translation literal enough to enable a student ignorant of Coptic to make a critical use of the text.

It remains to say a further word about this papyrus and its text.

It is a single-quire book. It was 'made by taking 25 square sheets of papyrus about 10 inches each way and laying them one above the other, each with its horizontal fibres upwards, and then folding the whole mass in half so as to form a volume of a single gathering or quire'. This is probably a primitive stage in the history of the book as we now use it, occurring soon after the transition from the roll to the codex. Sir H. Thompson enumerates five such Coptic codices, and three Greek. Other signs of early date are the absence of division of the text either by chapter-numbers or by enlargement of initial letters, or by extrusion of them into the margin, and the fact that the only punctuation is a single high point, like the Greek colon.

As for the text, I must leave its critical examination to the technical theological journals; but some of Sir Herbert Thompson's conclusions may be mentioned. Of startling variants there are few: a curious instance is iii. 21, 'that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God'. So far as I know, the last two words are found in all Greek manuscripts and versions; but our manuscript here has *κεκαε ερε περῥνιτε οτωπε ἀλλὰ θε πταρετοτ οῦ ποταειπ*—not 'in God', but 'in the light'. One is almost inclined to put it down to an error on the part of the scribe, the word 'light' having occurred so

often in the immediately preceding lines; but it makes perfect sense, and may be a real variant.

This text is a form of the Sa'idic version; not a separate version (and the little we know of the Achmimic version tends to the same conclusion; if the Achmimic was earlier, as it probably was, it was worked over and over, as Achmimic failed and Sa'idic prevailed, until it became the Sa'idic version as we know it): and Sir Herbert Thompson has therefore naturally examined the places in which it varies from the Sa'idic, as critically set forth in Mr. Horner's edition. The results are surprising.

The text varies from the Sa'idic in 110<sup>1</sup> places. In 63 of these it varies from both Sa'idic and Bohairic. But in no less than 40 of these differences from the Sa'idic it has the support of a majority of the Bohairic manuscripts, and in 35 of them has *all* the Bohairic manuscripts: in other words 'in one-third of all the cases where it differs from the Sa'idic, it is supported by the whole weight of Bohairic authority'.

What is the result of this survey? We cannot go so far as Mr. Hoskier, who believes that the Bohairic version existed before the Greek Codex Sinaiticus was written, and even that the scribe of  $\aleph$  had a Bohairic copy before him and was influenced by it! But equally those who put it down to a period as late as the eighth century will have to reconsider their views, or at any rate to admit that the Bohairic has a number of early readings in it, and is even of itself probably of a much earlier date than has hitherto been conceded. As it is a living version, to the extent that it is used in church by the Christians of Egypt at this day, it shares with Latin the possession of a longer continuous history than any other language into which the Greek of the New Testament was translated.

STEPHEN GASELEE.

*Assyrian Medical Texts from the originals in the British Museum.*

By R. CAMPBELL THOMPSON, M.A., F.S.A. 13 x 8½; pp. vii + 107. London: Milford, 1923. £2 2s. *Assyrian Medical Texts*, translations reprinted from *Proc. R. Soc. Med.*, vol. 17. London: Bale, Sons, and Danielsson, 1924.

In a well-got-up volume of autographed cuneiform texts, published by the Oxford University Press, Mr. Campbell Thompson publishes 660 ancient Assyrian medical tablets in the British Museum, for the most part hitherto unpublished. They are, like many other interesting cuneiform documents preserved at Bloomsbury, from the library of King Ashurbanipal. Thirty-five of the British Museum collection have already been published by the German scholar Ebeling (in 1921), who proposes, apparently, to bring out about 300 tablets of the kind in a work on which he is engaged. Mr. Thompson has already here published double this number, all in the British Museum. This is a most creditable performance. Mr. Thompson has long shown a special preference for the medical and botanical (pharmacological) side of cuneiform study, as his recent book *The Assyrian Herbal* (reviewed in the *Antiquaries Journal*, October 1924, by Mr. C. J. Gadd) shows. In

<sup>1</sup> Omitting the scribe's errors and purely dialectical variations.



the paper published in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society of Medicine this year (vol. xvii, *Section of the History of Medicine*, pp. 1-34), which appears in separate form as a companion to the Oxford publication of the texts, the author shows us in translation what the contents of these tablets are like. Medical recipes are hardly distinguishable from incantations, and we read of such charms as 'against the hand of a Ghost', which might well appear in a 'Shepherd's Calendar' of the seventeenth century A.D., as also might the following: 'If a man's eyes are affected with dryness, he shall rub an onion, drink it in beer, [apply] oil to his eyes. . . . Powder of date-stones thou shalt reduce, bray, knead in rose-water, bind on, before a meal let him: . . . Thou shalt disembowel a yellow frog, mix its gall in curd, apply to his eyes.' Generally, however, the ancient Babylonian specifics are not so disgusting as the seventeenth-century English ones, and are much more sensible. In the volume of texts Mr. Thompson has copied the cuneiform admirably, and the whole publication is a credit to Cambridge scholarship under Oxford auspices.

H. R. HALL.

*Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies. Preserved in the Public Record Office.* Edited by CECIL HEADLAM, M.A. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ . (Two volumes) June 1708-1709, pp. xliv + 642; 1710-June 1711, pp. l + 684. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway. 1922 and 1924. £2 each volume.

In these two new volumes of Mr. Headlam's *Calendar* there has for the first time been introduced an arrangement that is to be welcomed. The items extracted from the Journals of the Board of Trade and Plantations are omitted, since the Journals are now in process of publication in their entirety. This is of great assistance to the study of the materials calendared, for the Journals can be used as a guide in tracing the course of business without an incessant and distracting turning of the leaves of the *Calendar*. The two volumes between them cover a period of three years during the troublous times of the War of the Spanish Succession, and on almost every page they bear witness to the difficulties it caused to those entrusted with the governing of the Queen's realms beyond the sea. The struggles of English parties and the divergence of their views as to foreign policy and the best means of carrying on the war had a profound influence upon events in the colonies. The neglect of the Navy by the Whigs and their incompetent administration of the Admiralty ruined the morale of officers and men, and ships could only put to sea when their depleted complements were made up by embarking soldiers from the overworked and unpaid land garrisons. Such disgraceful episodes as Rear-Admiral Wager's failure to capture the Spanish galleons in May 1708 owing to the ill-conduct of his captains who refused action and left him to fight alone, are paralleled by many lesser evidences of indiscipline and neglect. Had even a modest measure of energy and consistency been shown by the home government in the support of its officers, there is little doubt that the conquest of French Canada might have been anticipated by half a century, for the ease of Colonel Nicholson's capture of Port Royal was attributable far more to its three years' lack of supplies from France than to any outstanding merits of British leadership. But though an



expedition against Quebec and Montreal was planned by the Whigs and again by the Tories after their accession to power in 1710, it was abandoned on both occasions owing to demands of the European campaigns. The conquest of Nova Scotia by Nicholson's marines and local levies removed a nest of privateers who had crippled New England trade and fishing, and it must have been a great relief to English merchants who had found the depredations of the corsairs of Port Royal as dangerous and costly as 'those of another Dunkirk'.

The papers calendared in the volumes show the incessant difficulties and numberless details that were submitted from every colony to the ministers at home for settlement. In the continental colonies most of these difficulties arose from troubles with the Indian tribes that were fomented by the French, and bitter complaints were made about the barbarity of their governors who 'have set the heads of H.M. subjects at a value sometimes 40 shillings, sometimes £5, which the savages cannot challenge without showing the scalps'. But it was a time of little squeamishness anywhere, and the picture of West Indian society that was painted in the depositions on either side in the quarrels of the planters with one another and with their governors is a very black one. An atrocious feud between Governor Parke of Antigua and planters like old Christopher Codrington and the Warners culminated in the murder and barbarous mutilation of the governor, but not before it had filled many pages with unsavoury accusations of corruption, treason, and immorality against all alike, that appear to have had a great deal of foundation in truth. The volumes abound in a multiplicity of interesting matters not only for the student of colonial history, but also for the historian of commerce and even for the writers of sensational novels. The piracies of the Bahamas, the privations and smuggling of the settlers in Newfoundland and their conflicts with the fishing merchants and the French, the measures for regulating forts and factories and the slave trade upon the coast of Africa, and numberless other matters can be followed out in these documents. Attention may be drawn to two small matters of interest at home. After the fire of 1698 in the old royal palace of Whitehall, the Board of Trade and Plantations, whose office was at the Cockpit, was granted 'a little white house adjoining in which Sir John Stanley did live', for a residence for their secretary and for the security of their books and papers in case of fire. It was, however, later taken for the use of the Paymaster of the Dutch troops in the English service, and the Board had to press hard for its restoration. State papers were still regarded as the private correspondence of ministers, and when the earl of Sunderland removed from the secretaryship in July 1710, he took with him all such papers as were then in the office, leaving his successor Lord Dartmouth in considerable difficulties and under the necessity of procuring duplicates for the dispatch of business. It would be interesting to trace the ultimate fate of these papers and to ascertain whether they still remain at Blenheim or Althorp.

ARTHUR PERCIVAL NEWTON.

*Gold and Silver Jewelry and Related Objects.* By CAROLINE RANSOME WILLIAMS, Ph.D., Litt.D. The New York Historical Society. Catalogue of Egyptian Antiquities, Numbers 1-160. 12 x 9½; pp. xi + 281 with 38 plates. New York, 1924.

Catalogue is an inadequate title to apply to this sumptuous volume, which is an exhaustive description, analysis, and commentary relating to one hundred and sixty objects, mostly jewellery, in the Abbott Collection from Egypt. It is also a contribution to metallurgical science in the publication of the analysis of alloys and to the history of the jeweller's craft in the record of technique as disclosed by a high-power binocular microscope. A hope is further expressed that an appreciation of the art of these beautiful objects will furnish fresh material to designers of jewellery. The claim that 'probably nowhere outside Cairo may Egyptian jewelry be studied more advantageously than in New York', should be appreciated by a British public which saw Petrie's treasure from Lahun and allowed it to find a second home across the Atlantic.

The dating and nomenclature are naturally those of Breasted. But it is noticeable how often the provenance of articles is doubtful. Statements of half a century ago are untrustworthy, and sometimes they are even contradicted by internal evidence.

The author has not omitted to make herself acquainted with modern goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work by visiting various American factories. The thoroughness with which each specimen is treated may be judged by taking as an example one of the gems of the collection, the signet-ring of Neferibre (no. 34), formerly assigned to the reign of Khufu but now known to be a product of the XXVth Dynasty. A statement of its metal, date, presumed origin, and weight is followed by the section: 'Points of Interest'. This begins with a description of the tools and methods employed in cutting the inscription as the result of photomicrography. A chemical analysis shows the ring to be of 21.3 carat with alloy of silver only. The ring seems to have fitted the little finger and was perhaps worn on the finger-tip. Two pages are then devoted to the various accounts of its origin, purchase, etc. The next three deal with the dating and inscription. Here is quoted the report of Professor Erman on a photo of the ring. His notes on the titles (one of which is as yet unreadable) and parallels from other sources are most valuable, as coming from such an authority. Even here the author has a suggestion to add (in a note) for the untranslatable title. The article ends with half a page of bibliography, technical and popular.

The catalogue itself is divided into seven sections, viz. various earlier pieces, scarabs, finger-rings, ear-rings, late amulets, statuettes of the gods, tools, miscellaneous, and the so-called Menes necklace and ear-rings, a modern though interesting forgery of 1833-43.

A useful appendix contains a chronological list of outstanding jewels from Egypt and the Upper Nile valley.

But the Introduction (44 pages) on the craft of jewellery is what will chiefly attract the general reader, if he can avoid being distracted by the very copious notes and references at the foot of every page. The author here shows wide reading and knowledge of the literature

bearing upon the subject. The status and activities of goldsmiths and descriptions of tomb-reliefs where they are at work are detailed. One's admiration for their skill is further increased when pictorial evidence portrays them as working without many a modern convenience, such as handled hammers, crucible tongs, files, and fine piercing saws. Actually the only identifiable tools in this collection are dies and moulds.

The geographical sources of the metals and precious stones are fully discussed, followed by a consideration of alloys. In the section on the origin of precious metals the gold with silver alloy and even silver in small quantities are considered likely to have been mined in the Eastern deserts, and the theory that gold was first alluvial is discredited, because it appears simultaneously with silver, the extraction of which presupposes mining operations.

The statement (p. 6) that precious stones were never faceted must be challenged. Only last summer there were exhibited in Petrie's Exhibition of Finds from Gau-el-Kebir two faceted stones on different necklaces, both belonging to the Predynastic Period.

It is noted that the frequent substitution of glass imitations for real stones, which in the case of garnets are so clever as sometimes to escape detection, did not really cheapen the effect, the object being to produce a beautiful colour pattern. During the examination of the granulated work practical experiments were made with a view to discovering the ancient methods of (a) producing grains of gold only 0.0175 inch in diameter, and (b) attaching them in a pattern to their background. It was found that solder was unnecessary. The surface of a thin sheet of 22 carat gold could be liquefied by a blowpipe, the molten metal acting as a solder.

Very few slips are noticeable, but the prolixity of the references is rather trying, e.g. p. 18, note 123. 'See his [Gowland's] Paper "Silver in Roman and Earlier Times. I. Pre-historic and Proto-historic Times" in *Archaeologia or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity*, Vol. LXIX, for 1917-18 = Second Series, Vol. XIX, London, 1920, p. 149, citing also p. 146, Edouard Ardaillon, *Les Mines du Laurion*, Paris, 1897'!

The conjectural datings of the jewellery belonging to the latest periods show how much is yet to be learnt in that direction.

Further publications of the Catalogue of this Society's Egyptian Collection will be awaited with the greatest interest, in view of the ability of the author and of the support given to her by so many specialists.

A. G. K. HAYTER.

*Glamorgan: Papers and notes on the Lordship and its members.* By JOHN STUART CORBETT. Edited by D. R. PATERSON. With a memoir. 8½ x 5½; pp. 267 + cclxviii-cclxxxvii. Cardiff Naturalists' Society, 1925. £1 1s. od.

The Cardiff Naturalists' Society and Dr. Paterson have done a good service in publishing these sound and reliable notes illustrating the tangled history of the South Wales Border where Welshman and Norman so early came into contact.

The original records on which Mr. Corbett freely drew for the

compilation of his papers show how throughout the later ages Welsh and English influences alternately advanced and receded over the Lordship of Glamorgan; and the chief interest of the book for English readers is the light which it throws on this subject.

For the local historian and antiquary, however, there is much sound and reliable information drawn almost exclusively from documentary sources which would nevertheless have been of greater service had the references been given in each case. There will also be found what Mr. Corbett describes as 'a short and necessarily imperfect account of the distribution of the land and mode of government, if it can be called such, in Glamorgan prior to the Statute of 27 Hen. VIII...' and evidence to prove how—in the words of the Elizabethan antiquary Price Merrick—'unorderly they were then governed—Life and Death, Lands and Goods, subject to the pleasure of peculiar Lords. And how uncertain lawes, customes and usages, whereof some rested in memory and not written, were ministered'.

Historical notes and references are given for Cardiff and neighbouring towns and villages together with observations which are the fruit of Mr. Corbett's personal knowledge, such as his remarks on Glamorgan manors. A good map showing the boundaries of the Member Lordships is a welcome addition.

W. J. H.

*The Site of the Globe Playhouse, Southwark.* By W. W. BRAINES.

Second edition. With 18 plans and illustrations. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pp. 112.

Published by arrangement with the London County Council.

London: Hodder and Stoughton. 1924. 6s.

If there should be any one who still retains a lingering doubt as to the site of Shakespeare's Globe Playhouse, the doubt should surely be dispelled by a perusal of the masterful remmarshalling of the evidence which this second and amplified edition presents. It disposes once for all of the attribution of the site to the north side of what was formerly Maid Lane in the Liberty of the Clink, Southwark, an attribution which had recently been so stoutly reasserted. In this connexion we may echo the words of the late Mr. W. Paley Baildon who said, 'In our opinion the contention for the northern site fails at every point' (*Antiq. Journ.*, iii, 392). The occasion for this second edition was the continued interest shown in the determination of the site of the Globe Playhouse, and the republication of the views held by an advocate for a northern attribution for the site.

Mr. W. W. Braines—who as author of both of the editions is to be congratulated upon his production—accounts adequately for the whole of the property on the north side of the Lane where the site had been alleged to exist, and shows conclusively that there is no room left for the Globe plots on that side. As regards the south side of the Lane, if the two prescribed lengths, of which there is recorded evidence, viz. 270 ft. and 79 ft., were marked off westwards from the old frontage of the north-and-south Deadman's Place, the Globe Plot, in length 220 ft. westwards, would be reached exactly as identified in the first edition of the book. As was submitted in a paper on *The Site of the Globe Playhouse*, published in 1910 (*Surrey Arch. Coll.*, 23, 149-202), if the recitals in the *Osteler v. Hemmynges* document

(P. R. O. *Coram Rege*, 1454, 13 Jas. I) were looked upon as having been drawn up in respect of a plan of estates in which the north point of the compass had been mistaken for the south, almost everything which had been brought forward as regards the site would have fallen into place, leaving virtually nothing worthy of the name of evidence for the northern attribution.

To this second edition there is added, among other matters, an interpretation of the Elizabethan and Stuart maps and map-views of Bankside, and once again their true worth or, as perhaps we ought to say, their comparative worthlessness exposed. This addition was somewhat necessitated by the simple faith which had been placed in the literal topographic expressions of those early prints, and by reason of what was without much doubt a misreading of their representations.

The book, however, is of value not merely because of its identification of the site in question, but also because of its setting out in a small compass an extraordinary amount of accurate information and the result of clear thinking concerning this interesting locality, the Liberty of the Clink. The book is fully documented and is amply illustrated. Moreover, it is a model of what a monograph should be, and one that no student of Southwark can afford to ignore.

WILLIAM MARTIN.

*Studies in early pottery of the Near East: i, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Egypt, and their earliest inter-relations.* By H. FRANKFORT. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Pp. xi + 147. London: Royal Anthropological Institute. 1924. 10s. 6d.

Mr. Frankfort's 'occasional paper' is one of the most important contributions to practical archaeology that have been made during recent years. It is important not because it reports 'sensational' new discoveries made by the writer, which it does not (the sensational, journalistic, 'personal' element is happily wanting), but because it enables archaeological students to see more clearly than they ever have done yet their way through certain passages of the confusing maze of evidence as to the earliest civilization of the Near East. For the first time Mr. Frankfort enables us to get a clear idea of the inter-relations of the various cultures of Susa and Musyan, for instance, which it has been always such a labour to unravel from the voluminous and somewhat confusing reports of the *Délégation française en Perse*. And his critical examination of the other ceramic discoveries in that part of the world, at Bandar Bushire in Persia, at Ur and el-'Obeid in Babylonia, at Samarra in Akkad, at Assur in the north, and at Anau in Turkestan, to say nothing of other minor sites, undoubtedly enables us to see more clearly in these matters even if we do not accept all Mr. Frankfort's views in their entirety. In dealing with prehistoric Egypt Mr. Frankfort becomes frankly less convincing, and he admits that the foundations of his arguments are weak. I doubt whether his elaborate analysis of the development of the predynastic civilization and the various invasions that are supposed to have affected its course is any more likely to survive than any of the equally vague and unsatisfactory theories



that he opposes ; but this we shall see. Of his ingenuity there is no doubt, and indeed the whole treatise is very clever and very arresting.

It may be somewhat of a shock to M. Edmond Pottier, the learned and respected Conservateur of the early Oriental pottery in the Louvre, to have his views so ruthlessly dissected and some of them decisively (though politely) rejected by a young man writing his first thesis. But this experience is one to which we all have to submit nowadays, and none of us is infallible, not even the oldest of us. Nor is this young critic himself infallible, by any means. But he has undoubtedly aimed his criticisms with success at two very weak points in M. Pottier's armour: the connexion the latter supposes to have existed between the cultures of Susa I and Susa II, and the supposed connexion between the Elamite pottery generally and that of the pre-dynastic Egyptians.

On the second point I personally have never believed M. Pottier to be right for a moment, and have much regretted the misguided way in which some archaeological and historical writers have uncritically followed him. The late M. de Morgan himself, the discoverer of the one and the first correctly to diagnose the other ceramic, never accepted it. How anybody can see the slightest resemblance between the two ceramics passes my comprehension. However, some think they can, and here Mr. Frankfort's clear criticism and decisive rejection of any such connexion are very welcome.

On the first point there is no doubt more room for discussion. Personally, I am inclined, on the evidence, to judge that Mr. Frankfort has succeeded in his suit against M. Pottier in this matter, but before regarding it as *chose jugée* we have yet to hear from M. Pottier on the subject; and his answer will be interesting to read. While Mr. Frankfort is always polite, he is very uncompromising in his tone, and he must not expect to be let off leniently if M. Pottier can prove him wrong.

The chief point which Mr. Frankfort maintains in opposition to M. Pottier is the non-continuity of the civilizations of Susa I and II. M. Pottier has regarded Susa II as developed out of Susa I. Mr. Frankfort says this is impossible: there is no real relation between the two ceramic styles, and the site was waste and uninhabited for centuries between them. There is no doubt that Susa I is very ancient in spite of the remarkable beauty and cleverness of its pottery: with the possible exception of Anau I it is the most ancient civilized pottery that has been discovered in Western Asia. We cannot doubt that its date must be well before 4,000 B.C. Susa II, much later, is contemporary with the Babylonian Sumerian culture of the IVth-IIIrd millennia B.C. M. Pottier thinks that Susa II is descended from Susa I; but Mr. Frankfort's objections seem fatal to any theory of direct descent. The utmost we can concede to M. Pottier would be that Susa II marks the return to Susa of a population from elsewhere, descended from or akin to the exiled men of Susa I, which had in the interval developed its pottery in the way claimed by M. Pottier. This would not be favoured by Mr. Frankfort. His analysis of the two styles finds in Susa I a spirit completely different from that of Susa II: the spirit of a young, purposely stylized art as opposed to



a conventional, decrepit one. The one cannot be descended from the other, he says. But is this so impossible? The matter is perhaps one for the art-critic rather than the archaeologist, who can only register the local hiatus between the two styles.

Then Mr. Frankfort goes on to deny any relationship between the early Babylonian painted pottery of the style revealed by Thompson and myself at Abu Shahrein (Eridu), by myself and Woolley at el-'Obeid, near Ur, and by Pézard at Bandar Bushire on the Persian coast, and 'the coarser styles of Susa', or more specifically Susa II. He finds that the relationship, if any, is rather with Susa I, and that there is no connexion with Susa II so far as pottery was concerned. Certainly Susa II was later in date than this Babylonian pottery which is undoubtedly prehistoric, and must date before 3,500 B.C. at the very latest; it probably is older. The pottery of the First Dynasty of Ur, found at el-'Obeid, is of the normal drab Sumerian type, but with occasional traces, in debased form, of the old painting. Forms are very different and more developed. Chronologically, it is only with Susa I that this pottery can be connected, and Mr. Frankfort finds such a connexion, in which he regards Susa as the older and the originator style. The Babylonian ware is practically debased Susa I. Chronologically this view has everything in its favour. It will be interesting to see if it is confirmed by further discovery. His examination of the Babylonian ware leads Mr. Frankfort into speculations as to the racial affinities of the people who made it. He makes them totally distinct from the Sumerians, perhaps Elamites like Mr. Campbell Thompson does, perhaps the pre-Sumerian Semites postulated by Professor Edward Meyer. Personally I see no evidence at all for Professor Meyer's proto-Semites in Babylonia, nor do I think Mr. Thompson's Elamite conquest is borne out by the facts; and the undoubted survival of traces of the old painted ornament in the early Sumerian pottery from Obeid seems to me to argue racial continuity. In fact I think the users of the early painted pottery may have been just proto-Sumerians. We do not know yet. And the Indian connexion with Sumerian culture found at Mohenjo Daro and Harappa may point only to Sumerian influence in India, though the apparent confirmation of my view of the Dravidian origin of the Sumerians is remarkable.

Frankfort's view of the Sumerian element at Assur and in the North generally is dead against Professor Rostovtzeff and his theory of a Northern origin of Sumerian culture. His analysis of Professor Rostovtzeff's paper on the Treasure of Astrabad (published in the *Journ. Eg. Arch.* 1920) is distinctly pertinent. I have myself always considered Rostovtzeff wrong on this point.

Into Mr. Frankfort's speculations as to the relations of Susa I with a Syrian ceramic style-province, and of Elamite and 'Hittite' seals, we will not inquire here. It will be interesting to hear later whether Dr. Hogarth agrees with him or not.

He certainly throws some further light on early Syrian and Palestinian ceramics, and now we come to his views as to the relationships of early Egyptian pottery with the potteries of Western Asia. On the point of his denial of any possible relationship between the Susian-

Babylonian ceramic system and that of predynastic Egypt one can, as I have said, only cordially agree with him. And with the rejection (fully documented) of this connexion goes a mass of theories about early racial connexions generally between the oldest Egypt and Middle Asia. There were connexions of course, many of them, on which Mr. Frankfort is the first to insist, and indeed he would admit evidence as cogent on the subject which I should be inclined to consider rather doubtful. It is the theories of racial connexion based upon this supposed ceramic connexion that must go. As an explanation of the admitted connexions, such as the recessed brick wall, and so forth, Mr. Frankfort seems inclined to believe in a more or less direct communication by way of the Red Sea, Kuşêr, and the Wadi Hamamat (thus returning to the theory of Sir Ernest Budge in 1901) than to a common origin in North Syria. Perhaps both views are right. Certainly the Gebel al-Araq knife-handle and other evidence point to Babylonian influence exerted on the African coast of the Red Sea, and modern views of ancient seafaring possibilities cannot admit of any denial of the possibility of ships of Ur and Eridu arriving at Kuşêr. And thus one can explain how the term Māgan had in later days gradually been extended from the Persian Gulf to the Red Sea and Melukhkha became Ethiopia.

Mr. Frankfort has ingenious theories, as we have seen, on possible Syrian invasions of Egypt during the predynastic period which modified its ceramic in certain specified directions, such as the introduction of the wavy-handled pot, and so forth, which may or may not be justified. His identification of the enigmatic long-necked and handled pots, discovered by Petrie in the First Dynasty tombs at Abydos, some with shaded cross-hatching, others with painted decoration, dark or light, of spots within triangular spaces, as North Syrian, is undoubtedly correct. It has always seemed strange that Sir Flinders Petrie, who with such unerring *flair* identified the 'Kamārais' pottery he found in Egypt as Aegean long before 'M.M. II' had ever been heard of, should have called this old Syrian ware also 'Aegean': it never seemed to me to possess any Aegean characteristics whatever, and we can now see its undoubted relation to later Syrian fabrics such as the long-necked and handled red polished pots which we know so well from XVIIIth Dynasty Egyptian tombs, and the earlier black 'punctuated' ware associated with the Hyksos, and undoubtedly of Syrian origin, although mistakenly described lately by Junker as Nubian (see Bonnet, 'Zur Herkunft der sogenannten Tell-el-Jahudiye-Vasen', in *Äg. Zeits.* LIX (1924), pp. 119 ff.). The Egyptians constantly imported Syrian pottery from the very beginning, and it was from the Syrians, who seem to have invented it, that they got the idea of the handle properly so called.

Mr. Frankfort's denials of ceramic connexion are not confined to the cases of Susa I and II, Shahrein-Obeid and Susa II, and prehistoric Egypt and Susa-Babylonia generally. He also denies that Anau has anything to do with Susa or South Babylonia, and is very doubtful about the geometric ware discovered by Sarre and Herzfeld at Samarra having much to do with either; while the possible further connexions that have been adumbrated such as with Thessaly on the west and China on the east leave him very cold indeed, apparently. Caution is

advisable, of course, but there is such a thing as a hypercritical attitude. And when Mr. Frankfort implies that we might just as well argue connexion with Algeria or Mexico on the score of similarity of ornament he forgets 'that we are talking of one particular portion of the globe and more or less of the same period'. Geometrically decorated vases from Algeria and Mexico obviously do not come into the matter either in place or date' (*J.R.A.S. Centenary Vol.*, 1924, p. 112). As I said in the article just quoted, the ceramic of Anau (and of course that of Samarra) 'belongs, judging from its decoration, to the same circle of geometric ceramic ornament as the foregoing, unless we are to deny all probable connexions of this kind at all, and say that such geometric pot-painting may have been invented anywhere at any time!' That may be, but we *are* talking of the same place and the same time: that is the point. And for that reason I am unable to follow Mr. Frankfort in his denials here. There does seem to me to have been a general geometric style in use in the chalcolithic period, varying of course in details in different places, extending from Anatolia at least and perhaps further west as far as the Tripolje and Thessalian areas, to Anau, Susa, Samarra, Babylonia, Muhammadabad, and eastward even possibly to Honan in China, which is totally distinct on the one hand from the Cretan-Aegean and on the other from the pre-dynastic Egyptian styles. Mr. Frankfort is a 'Geist der stets verneint', when he is not introducing new and certainly most interesting theories of his own. In the case of Anau and Samarra his denials, I think, go too far. Tripolje and Honan are another matter: they await further comment, no doubt.

By permission of Dr. Sarre Mr. Frankfort publishes some interesting specimens of the Samarra pottery, including the unique fragments (in the British Museum) with women dancing and a scorpion (pl. VI): a very important example.

One could comment still further on this very interesting and important piece of work, but considerations of space forbid. I have to point out a few textual mistakes which are probably errors rather than misprints, though Mr. Frankfort's command of English is remarkable. He must, however, realize the power of our 'Y'. Except in the Bible, where owing to the seventeenth-century text we retain the old-fashioned spellings 'Job', 'Joash', 'Jehoram', 'Jehovah', and pronounce them wrongly with our J-sound, we always use Y, not J, for Oriental words and names beginning with *y* or *y*, the sound *j*. Mr. Frankfort must not talk about 'Tell el-Jehudieh' (p. 7 *et passim*) any more in English, then: it is Tell el- (or al-) Yahudiyah. 'Djokka' (p. 69) looks very Dutch-Japanese! It reminds one of Djokdjakarta. In English it should be Yokha or Jokha: the initial consonant seems to be doubtful. 'Nebukadnezar' should in English be either Nebuchadnezzar or Nebuchadrezzar, just as in French he is Nabuchodonosor. And there are one or two others of the same kind.

Mr. Frankfort illustrates his work with thirteen photographic plates and fifteen line drawings. We look forward to the appearance of his second part, which should deal with Aegean ceramics.

H. R. HALL.

*Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Scotland. Eighth Report. County of East Lothian.* 11 x 8½; pp. xlvii + 165. Edinburgh: Stationery Office, 120 George Street. 1924. £1 7s. 6d.

No one could seriously question the propriety of public money being spent on works of such permanent value as the Reports of this Royal Commission, which has given to archaeologists, historians, and artists a volume such as the East Lothian Inventory. It is a model of how such a volume should be prepared, if it is to be of permanent use, and if it is to meet the needs not merely of the specialist in one field, but of the general scholar and of those interested in the history of that part of Scotland. The volume opens with a list, in which the Commissioners have divided the monuments into two groups, viz., those which appear to be specially in need of protection, and those worthy of preservation but not in imminent risk of demolition or decay. It goes without saying that the historical interest attaching to East Lothian is very high indeed. The monuments of a county which lay on the direct route from England to Scotland and which was thus intimately associated with so many of the chief episodes of Scotland's troublous history through all the centuries, have a peculiar interest and a special claim to preservation, when they need it. The Introduction deals with the Early History, with the territorial families of East Lothian, and with its military history. The reader who has special local interests will find something of attraction in the accurate and thorough description of the monuments with which he is chiefly concerned. There are, however, a number of monuments described in this book which are of general interest; among these might be mentioned Traprain Law (the account of which includes, but is by no means confined to, the sensational discoveries of 1919), Dunbar Castle, Dirlerton Castle, and Tantallon Castle.

The inclusion of no less than 190 illustrations, some quite small and some whole-page, adds greatly to the interest and usefulness of the record. In fact the whole book has been prepared with usefulness and ease in consultation as a reference book as the prime considerations. The individual items in the Inventory have been very thoroughly documented, a glossary has been provided—which is possibly just a little more detailed than is necessary, considering that the volume is intended for people of education not below the average—while an index which skilfully combines place-names and subject categories, and a good map have been included. The work of editing the volume has evidently been carefully done, and I have noticed very few slips of any kind. On page xxix the king to whom Grey and Somerset presented a coin in 1548 must have been Edward VI, not Edward IV! On page 42 'siege' is misspelt 'seige', but these are minor blemishes of no practical importance, and Scottish readers will learn with pleasure that they may expect at no distant date the fruits of the further labours of the Commissioners in the form of a Report dealing with the Western Isles, 'a part of their work to which they attach particular importance'.

WALTER SETON.

*Förläggare Nordisk Ornamentik.* Av NILS ÅBERG: Föreningen Urds Skrifter III.  $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ ; pp. xxvi + 154. Uppsala: J. A. Lindblads Förlag. 1925.

In one hundred and fifty pages the author gives a history of Scandinavian art from the Neolithic to the end of the pagan period about 1100, a feat possible only with the help of numerous illustrations which, familiar or original, convey more than any quantity of text. A new era in this fascinating study was opened in 1904 by Dr. Bernhard Salin, Hon. F.S.A., and his influence can be traced throughout the present work; but in the interval much new material has come to light, and been incorporated in the system mainly by Stolpe and Arne (the Vendel series), Haakon Shetelig (the artistic side of the Oseberg ship-burial), and Brøndsted (the MSS. and monumental evidence). M. Åberg has therefore received a great inheritance, and performed wonders in welding the old and new material into a manageable whole. The genius for decoration in Scandinavia during three thousand years was little short of a miracle. The Bronze Age at its zenith showed what could be done with the spiral and other geometric motives; and from the Migration period onwards there was an ebb and flow of foreign principles and motives which transformed the old Teutonic animal ornament without destroying its identity. Thus Salin's Style I was followed in Scandinavia by Vendel I and II (corresponding to Styles II and III); then came the Carolingian revival of classical art, reflected in the Oseberg carvings, and followed by the Jellinge, Ringerike, and Urnes phases which bring Scandinavia into touch with the British Isles, and constitute a valuable by-product of the Viking raids. One of the few things the author does not explain is why art should have flourished so exceedingly in the north. It may be that those early centuries have been more closely studied in Scandinavia than elsewhere; but if other countries have as good and as much material for the early history of their national art, no better model need be sought for its publication than the present volume, which attains the high standard set for the Urd Society's publications by our Hon. Fellow Dr. Oscar Almgren, in his *Sveriges fasta Fornlämningar*, recently reviewed in this Journal.

REGINALD A. SMITH.

*The Ancient Entrenchments and Camps of Gloucestershire.* By E. J. BURROW.  $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$ ; pp. 132. Cheltenham and London: Burrow. 1924. 7s. 6d.

This is a popular, revised, and abridged edition of the larger work with the same title mentioned on p. 91 of the current volume of this journal. It contains over fifty drawings by the author with plans and descriptions and an index of all Gloucestershire Earthworks. An essay is added on the inhabitants and construction of ancient camps 'from Iberian to Norman'. The author and artist, being also a publisher, is admittedly more anxious to attract the general reader to a subject from which the latter is apt to turn away as quite beyond his interest than to make an appeal to the archaeologist. This naturally stands out more clearly in the popular than in the earlier edition. But in his introductory essay Mr. Burrow keeps fairly on the safe side, and his illustrations are well



chosen and some of them, especially those of various tumuli, throw a vivid light on his subject. The drawings of typical earthworks stand out better in this smaller work than in the bigger volume, and the general reader is less likely than the archaeologist to miss the plans which are lacking in them both. The complete list of Gloucestershire earthworks is useful and supplies a want which is felt in the larger volumes, in spite of the earthworks being arranged alphabetically.

A. F. M.

*The Monastery of St. Mochaio of Nendrum.* By H. C. LAWLOR, M.A.  $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ ; pp. xxviii + 187. Belfast, Natural History Society. 1925. 10s. 6d.

The Archaeological Section of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society are to be congratulated on their enterprise and the success which has been its reward. The site of the monastery at Nendrum, identified some 80 years ago by Bishop Reeves, had remained unexplored till in 1921 the Society decided to continue his work, estimating somewhat lightheartedly that a few weeks should suffice for the investigation. In the result, fourteen months, spread over 1922, 3, and 4, were needed, and the story as set forth by Mr. Lawlor is of more than common interest. Nendrum was not one of the great monasteries of Ireland: it cannot compare with Clonmacnois or Monasterboice; but it has this advantage over the more famous sites, that it is not, like them, encumbered by burial grounds, but for the most part lies open to the explorer. Its monastic history begins with its foundation by Saint Mochaio in the middle of the fifth century, and it seems that this community existed till its destruction in 974 by the Northmen, after which it has been supposed that the Danes themselves set up a religious institution on the site. Its duration is conjectural, and the next stage, two hundred years later, is reached with the foundation of a house of Benedictine monks about 1170 by John de Courcy. This was not destined to last, and cannot be traced much after the beginning of the thirteenth century, after which a parish church only occupied the ancient site, to be itself destroyed in the troubles of the sixteenth century. Thenceforward Nendrum lay desolate, and in recent times has been seriously damaged by cultivation, but, to quote Mr. Lawlor, it can be said that few sites of so venerable an age, and representative of so many periods of occupation, now survive in Ireland in even as complete a condition.

Early monasteries, whether in Ireland or elsewhere, followed no definite plan in the arrangement of their buildings—a number of small huts grouped round the church, and serving as dwelling-places or workshops, would satisfy all reasonable needs. And as they must frequently have been made of wood or wattle, their survival is not to be expected. But the enclosure of such a monastery, whether it took the form of an earthen bank or a stone wall—and its object seems to have been restraint rather than protection—is a more durable feature. That a pre-existing pagan settlement would thus be a suitable site for a Christian monastery is natural, and Nendrum offers a notable example in point. The monastic remains are seen to lie within the lines of a triple-walled concentric enclosure of irregular oval shape, and there



is some reason to suppose that these enclosures were ruinous at the time of this occupation. It further appears that even older masonry underlies the cashel walls, so that the pre-Christian occupation of the site must have been a long one.

It will be asked, what corroborative evidence has the excavation of the site produced? For the premonastic period a number of fragments of hand-made pottery, not to be closely dated, but estimated to range between the Bronze Age and the eighth century A.D.—a tolerably wide limit. As for the Hiberno-Celtic monastery, to which the principal interest attaches, we come reluctantly to the conclusion that its tenth-century destroyers must have plundered it with great thoroughness. With the exception of a bronze-coated iron bell of early type, which from the place of its finding may have been hastily hidden at the time of the raid, nothing of much importance or intrinsic value has so far been brought to light. A few rough cross-slabs over the graves near the church, a curious pillar sundial of uncertain date, and part of a pillar stone with a geometrical pattern, represent the yield in stones from a site of which so much more might have been expected. Small objects comprise crucibles, ring-headed pins, styles, bone pins, and many small iron nails, hooks, knives, and so forth; the most interesting, in some ways, are a number of slate or stone tablets found all together in a building which for that reason has been identified with the school. They are trial pieces of ornament and lettering, supposed to be the work of pupils learning to copy Celtic ornamentation, and show considerable skill and, it may be added in some cases, humour which is none the worse for being probably not intentional.

The rectangular church in the inner enclosure is not considered to belong to the early monastery, though occupying the site of the monastic church: its area is full of closely-set burials, one of which, in front of the site of the altar, is that of a large and powerful man of very different character from the Irish types around him. Mr. Lawlor advances the theory that this is a Norseman, and perhaps abbot of the monastery supposed to have been set up here after the Irish house had been destroyed.

Evidence for the existence of such a settlement is, it must be confessed, very slight. An inscribed stone explained, with some hesitation, by Dr. R. A. S. Macalister as the gravestone of a Norse abbot, a Norse coin of c. 930, and a bronze object with Celtic ornament here called a book-clasp, are all the tangible evidence that can be brought in support. The last object is very like a well-known form of Saxon strap-end, but the regrettably small scale of the illustrations of the finds makes it hard to pronounce on its details.

If the Norse settlement is but slightly attested, the Benedictine monastery is even less represented, and except for an inference as to its possible site, nothing that can claim to be a relic of this phase of Nendrum's story has come to light.

But when all is said, the book is a notable contribution to a fascinating subject. The plan which has been recovered raises as many questions as it settles, and we can only hope that other Irish monastic sites may soon be explored with equal thoroughness, to throw light on some of the problems which confront the investigator of early

monasteries, not in Ireland only, but wherever chance may have preserved for us any relic of the pre-Benedictine economy.

C. R. PEERS.

*Painted Stone Age Pottery from the Province of Honan, China.* By T. J. ARNE. (*Palaeontologia Sinica*. Series D, vol. 1, Fasc. 2). 11½ × 9; pp. 40, 13 plates, and 62 text-figures. Geological Society of China. Peking: 1925. Price \$3.50 Mex.

In a former number of this journal (iv, 162) appeared a note mentioning two papers by Dr. J. G. Andersson, recording the discovery of painted pottery and other remains at two sites in China, one at Sha Kuo T'un in Fengtien, Manchuria, and the other at Yang Shao in the province of Honan, and noting the resemblance between these fabrics and the pottery found at Anau, in Turkestan, by the late Raphael Pumpelly. A large collection of these fragments and some from other sites discovered later have been sent to Stockholm, where they have been studied by Dr. Arne, who gives the results of his investigations in this paper.

After a preliminary note on the existence of Stone Age cultures in China, Dr. Arne proceeds to describe the sites at which this painted pottery has been found; these are, in addition to Sha Kuo T'un and Yang Shao Tsun already mentioned, Pu Chao Chai, also in the Mien Chih Hsien district of Honan, Ching Wang Chai and Chih Kou Chai in the district of Ho Yin Hsien; he mentions, too, sites at Pao Te Hsien in Shansi, Fu Ku Hsien in Shansi, and at Sining and Chen-fan in Kansu. At Pu Chao Chai, however, only plain, unpainted wares were found.

Dr. Arne supports the view of Dr. Andersson that this painted ware is in some way connected with that of Anau, and cites as further evidence of this supposition the fact that it has already been found as far west as Kansu, almost on the southern border of the Gobi Desert. He would connect it, too, with the early wares of Susa, the pottery found by Campbell Thompson at Abu Shahrein and other wares found on Mesopotamian sites. He would even carry the connexion further, and bring it into line with the Tripolje series, including Petreny, Cucuteni, Koszylovce and Schipenitz, and the Thessalian fabrics of Dhimini and Rakhmani.

Until European archaeologists have been able to compare these potsherds with fragments from the other sites mentioned, and as yet no museum has specimens from all these sites, it would be hazardous to express an opinion on this great generalization, but the admirable drawings in this paper, and still more the coloured plates, enable us to see that there is a close resemblance between the Chinese wares and those from Anau, and a more distant resemblance to those from Elamite and Babylonian sites; the European analogies are less marked.

The paper is an admirable piece of descriptive work and makes us impatient for a further and fuller account of the Kansu finds. It would be of assistance, too, to European readers if a map accompanied each paper, as it is not always possible to identify the position of all the sites mentioned.

H. J. E. PEAKE.

## Periodical Literature

*The English Historical Review*, April 1925, contains the following articles:—The site of the battle of Maldon, by E. D. Laborde; England and the last Florentine Republic, 1527–30, by C. Roth; The origin of the Crown Agency Office, by Miss L. M. Penson; The *Dreikaiserbiindnis* and the Eastern Question, 1871–6, by W. A. Gauld; The East Anglian see and the abbey of Bury St. Edmunds, by V. H. Galbraith; *Magister Historiarum*, by R. L. Poole; Exchequer Agenda and an estimate of revenue, Easter term, 1284, by Miss M. H. Mills; The proposal to assassinate Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringhay, by C. Read; The journals of Edward Warcup, 1676–84, by K. Feiling and F. R. D. Needham.

*History*, April 1925, contains the following articles:—The gift of historical thinking, by the Bishop of Durham; The allegory of Robinson Crusoe, by Dr. G. Parker; The making of Bulgaria, by W. A. Gauld; A conference on History scholarships, by C. R. Cruttwell and R. B. Mowat; Historical revisions: 33—Holland and England during the war of the Austrian Succession, by Prof. P. Geyl.

*Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, February 1925, contains the following articles:—‘U’ and ‘V’: a note on palaeography, by Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte; The Public Archives at Ottawa, by H. P. Biggar; List of MSS. in the Royal Colonial Institute, by E. Lewin; Summaries of Theses: ix. The personnel of Parliament under Henry IV, by Janet Muir, x. The development of Government in Newfoundland, 1638–1713, by A. Mary Field; The Dictionary of National Biography, Corrigenda and Addenda; Migrations of Historical MSS.

*Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. 29, part 2, contains the following articles:—Egypt in the days of Akhenaten and Tutankhamen, by W. Dale; True Deneholes, by A. J. Philip; Excavations at St. Sebastian's, Via Appia, by Dr. Russell Forbes; A further report on the earthworks at Charlton, London, S.E., by F. C. Elliston Erwood.

*The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, vol. 54, July–Dec. 1924, contains the following papers of archaeological interest:—The Neanderthal race and the Grimaldi race (in French), by Prof. R. Verneau; Neanderthal man in Malta, by Sir Arthur Keith, with an account of the survey of Dalam cave, by G. Sinclair; The palaeolithic deposits of Sawmills, Rhodesia, by Neville Jones; The age of the Maya calendar, by R. Long.

*The Journal of Roman Studies*, vol. 13, parts 1 and 2, contains the following articles:—The army reforms of Diocletian and Constantine and their modifications up to the time of the *Notitia Dignitatum*, by E. Nischer; The so-called puteal in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, by G. A. S. Snyder; The British frontier in the age of Severus, by R. G. Collingwood; The inauguration of Numa, by H. T. Rose; Commodus-Hercules in Britain, by M. Rostovtzeff, with an appendix on the evidence of the coins by H. Mattingly; *Tesserae gladiatoriae*

sive nummulariae, by M. Cary; The pottery of a Claudian well at Margidunum, by F. Oswald; The Provincial List of Verona, by J. B. Bury; The Castra Peregrinorum, by T. Ashby and P. K. Baillie Reynolds; The troops quartered in the Castra Peregrinorum, by P. K. Baillie Reynolds; A note on another portrait-head of Livia, by O. Waldhauer.

*Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Liverpool*, vol. 11, no. 4, contains a further report by Prof. F. Ll. Griffith on the Oxford excavations in Nubia.

*Proceedings of the Royal Institution*, vol. 24, part 1, contains an article by Miss Joan Evans on Jewels of the Renaissance.

In the *Geographical Journal* for April, there is a short note, based on an article by Dr. Hennig in *Petermanns Mitteilungen* (Heft 7/8, 1924), identifying the Asciburgium of Tacitus with Asberg near Mörs in Rhenish Prussia.

The May number contains the first part of a paper, concluded in the June number, by Sir Aurel Stein on Innermost Asia: its geography as a factor in history; a paper on the Portolan maps of the Rhone delta, by R. D. Oldham, and a short article by Lt.-Col. F. R. Mannsell on the Land of Elam.

*The Library*, vol. 5, no. 4, contains the following articles:—The lost literature of medieval England, by R. W. Chambers; The first illustration to 'Shakespeare', by E. K. Chambers; Paterson's Roads: Daniel Paterson, his maps and itineraries, by Sir George Fordham; Elizabethan printers and the composition of reprints, by R. B. McKerrow; The Errata leaf in Shelley's posthumous poems, by P. L. Babington.

*Annual of the British School at Athens*, no. 25, contains the report of the School's excavations at Mycenae 1921-3, by A. J. B. Wace, W. A. Heurtley, W. Lamb, L. B. Holland, and C. A. Boethius.

*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 1924, parts 3, 4, contains the following articles:—Some rare or unpublished coins of Magna Græcia, by A. H. Lloyd; A Parthian Hoard, by E. T. Newell; The Romano-Campanian coinage and the Pyrrhic War, by H. Mattingly; A find of Roman coins at Plevna in Bulgaria, by H. Mattingly and F. S. Salisbury; Anglo-Saxon acquisitions of the British Museum, by G. C. Brooke; Alexander of Bruchsal, by G. F. Hill; The types of certain early Nuremberg Reckoning-Pennies used in England, by F. P. Barnard. The Miscellanea contain:—Transcript of Queen Elizabeth's charter to the Company of Moneyers; The use of cognomina at Smyrna; An Argive hoard; Ancient British coins recently found at Mount Batten, Plymouth; Beeston Tor find of Anglo-Saxon coins; A find of Edward pennies; Dandyprats; Money found in the Treasury, 14 Edward II: transcripts of entries from Memoranda Rolls K.R. 94, L.T.R. 91, and Receipt Roll E 401/235, Easter.

*The British Numismatic Journal*, vol. 16, contains the following papers:—Some notes on a coin of Anlaf from the Derby mint, by G. R. Francis; The chronological sequence of the types of Eadweard the Martyr and Aethelraed II, by Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton; Remarks on hoards of late Anglo-Saxon coins, by H. A. Parsons; An Irish eleventh-century coin of the Southern O'Neil, by H. A. Parsons; On a penny of the armed-figure type with the title COM in the reign

of Stephen, by Lord Grantley; The Calais Mint, 1347-1470, by Prof. A. S. Walker; English piedforts and their purposes, by L. A. Lawrence; An unpublished variety of groat of the first coinage of Henry VIII, by R. Carlyon-Britton; James I crowns—new discoveries, by G. R. Francis; The coinage of Oxford, 1642-6, by Lt.-Col. H. W. Morrieson; Further notes on the Irish coinage, 1641-52, by the late F. W. Yeates; Royal charities: second series: The Maundy, by Miss H. Farquhar; A series of portrait plaques in thin silver, struck in Stuart times, technically called shells or clichés, by Miss H. Farquhar; Jacobite drinking glasses and their relation to the Jacobite medals, by G. R. Francis; The golden solidus of Hama, by A. Anscombe; The mint of Chester, by Willoughby Gardner; Edward I, II, and III, by J. S. Shirley-Fox; The Order of St. Andrew of Russia, by C. Winter; The Washington manor house of Sulgrave, by W. C. Wells; A numismatic history of the reign of Stephen, by W. J. Andrew; Medallic memorials of Dr. Johnson, by Prof. F. P. Barnard; The chronology of the Hiberno-Danish coinage, by H. A. Parsons; Curious errors on our money during the last four centuries, by G. R. Francis; A find of Roman denarii and an early British coin at Ashover, Derbyshire, by Dr. H. Peck.

*Publications of the Catholic Record Society*, vol. 25, *Dominicana*, contains the following papers:—Letters of Philip Howard, Fr. Thomas, O.P. in religion, later Cardinal Norfolk, 1645-94, by Very Rev. B. Jarrett; English Dominican papers, by Very Rev. R. Bracey; English Dominican books and papers, by Very Rev. B. Jarrett; Records of Dominican nuns of the Second Order, by the Prioress and Community of Carisbrooke; Friar William identified as the Rev. William Lister, O.P., from a letter of the Rev. Robert Fisher to the Rev. Christopher Bagshawe, D.D., 1597-8, by Very Rev. B. Jarrett; Registers in Flemish by the Rev. James Dominie Darbyshire, O.P., at Standish and Borwick Hall, Lancashire, 1728, Gifford Hall, Suffolk, 1728, and Ugbrooke Hall, Devon, 1736-55, by Very Rev. B. Jarrett; Registers of the Dominican chaplaincy and Mission at the Turville seat, Aston-Flamville, Leicestershire, 1759-67, by Very Rev. E. Henson, with a note on the mission by Rev. W. Gumbley; Registers of three baptisms by Fr. John Ambrose Woods, O.P., 1798-9, at Carshalton, Surrey, by J. S. Hansom.

*The Architectural Review*, May 1925, contains an article on Discoveries in Tripoli (Roman remains at Leptis and Zabatra), by Pauline Neary.

*Journal of the British Society of Glass Painters*, no. 2, April 1925, contains the following articles:—Architecture and stained glass, by Sir Charles Nicholson; Ancient painted glass in London, by F. S. Eden; Ancient glass in Timsbury church, Hants, by J. D. Le Couteur; Stained glass—how to photograph it. In the correspondence columns there are letters on the introduction of the glazier's diamond, on the manufacture of sheet glass in Roman times, and on the Italian Annunciation in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

*The Mariner's Mirror*, vol. 11, no. 2, contains the following articles:—Albuquerque's operations on the western seaboard of India, by Admiral G. A. Ballard; Italian naval architecture about 1445, by R. C. Anderson; Sir Anthony Deane, by A. W. Johns; Some forgotten chapters in naval history, by G. Robinson.



*Journal of the Society of Army Historical Research*, Jan.-March 1925, contains the following articles:—Army Inspection Returns, 1753-1804 (continued), by Rev. Percy Sumner; Notes on class catalogue, no. 50 (military), in the Department of MSS., British Museum, by Major Evan Fyers.

*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, 5th series, vol. 5, part 9, contains the following articles:—An ancient Norman castle and its hereditary commanders (continued), by Col. J. C. Tyler; The fleur-de-lys of heraldry, by Constance Garlick; Hodgskin family; London pedigrees and coats of arms; Kentish Wills (continued); Pedigree of the early generations of Vaux of Harrowden; The origin of the family of Vaux of Harrowden, by G. A. Moriarty; Register of the chapel of Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge, 1658-1700 (continued).

*Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia*, vol. 4, part 2, contains the following articles:—The discovery of a flint-working site of palaeolithic date in the Medway valley at Rochester, Kent, with notes on the Drift-stages of the Medway, by W. H. Cook and J. R. Killick; Eoliths found in situ at South Ash, Kent, by the late de B. Crawshay; An implement from Higham, Suffolk, by Prof. J. E. Marr; A flaking site on Kelling Heath, Norfolk, by J. E. Sainty; Late Palaeolithic finds in East Africa, by M. C. Burkitt; Some notes on the prehistory of the eastern part of Central Europe, by M. C. Burkitt; Grime's Graves Excavations: i. Further researches in the primitive flint-mining area; ii. Discovery of an Early Iron Age site of Hallstatt culture, by A. L. Armstrong; Further excavations upon the engraving floor (floor 85), Grime's Graves, by A. L. Armstrong; The gravels at Reculver, Kent, by J. P. T. Burchell; A settlement of the Early Iron Age at Abington Pigotts, Cambs., and its subsequent history, by Cyril Fox; Some archaeological problems, by J. Reid Moir.

*Ancient Egypt*, March 1925, contains the following articles:—The Ethiopian Revival, by Sir Flinders Petrie; Deformation of the head, by E. S. Thomas; A duplicate text of Horemheb's coronation inscription, by P. E. Newberry; The god Setekh in the Pyramid texts, by R. O. Faulkner; The Royal officials, by Sir Flinders Petrie.

*The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, vol. 11, parts 1-2, contains the following articles:—An alabaster figure of the fourth dynasty in the British Museum, by H. R. Hall; The secret chambers of the sanctuary of Thoth, by A. H. Gardiner; The Kline of Sarapis, by J. G. Milne; The tomb of Tetaky at Thebes (no. 15), by N. de G. Davies; Philological method in the identification of Anatolian place-names, by W. F. Albright; Kizzuwadna and other Hittite states, by L. A. Mayer and J. Garstang; Tomb chapel 525 at Tell El-'Amarnah; Fresh light on the tomb robberies of the twentieth dynasty at Thebes, by T. E. Peet; Sacred trees in modern Egypt, by Winifred S. Blackman; Athanasiana, by N. H. Baynes; A possible year-date of King Rameses VII, by T. E. Peet; A mummy of the Persian period, by W. R. Dawson; A possible late representation of the god 'Ash, by A. W. Shorter; Pap. Brit. Mus. cxxi, verso col. 1, by Prof. S. Eitrem; Bibliography: Graeco-Roman Egypt. A, Papyri (1823-4), by H. I. Bell.

*Records of Buckinghamshire*, vol. 11, no. 6, contains the following



articles:—Excavations in Bulstrode Camp, by Cyril Fox and L. C. G. Clarke; Manor Court Rolls of Fenny Stratford and Etone (Bletchley) by W. Bradbrook; Fragment of the Folio MS. of the Archdeaconry courts of Buckinghamshire, concluding paper, by Rev. F. W. Ragg; Three Land charters of Monks Risborough, by G. Herbert Fowler: Four bronze implements (from Buckinghamshire), by E. Hollis; Excavation at Danesborough Camp, Wavendon.

*The Essex Review*, April 1925, contains the following articles:—Ruined and disused churches: 5. Langdon old church, by S. J. Barnes; An Essex parson in the eighteenth century (continued), by Rev. J. L. Fisher; Some of the literary associations of Epping Forest and its neighbourhood (continued), by A. L. Clarke; Bishop Jewell, his works, 1611, as relating more especially to Essex parishes, by Rev. Andrew Clark; Troubles at Radwinter, 1640-60, by Rev. Harold Smith.

*Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society*, vol. 70, contains the following articles:—The Antiquity of man, by Prof. W. J. Sollas; The course of Wansdyke through Somerset, with an itinerary, by Albany Major; The Prebend of Yatton, by Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson; Monumental effigies in Somerset, x, by Dr. A. C. Fryer; Part of a hoard of Roman coins found on Sandford Hill, by H. St. George Gray; Catalogue of the documents in the Exchequer in Taunton Castle, by Rev. A. J. Hook; Excavations at Ham Hill, part 1, by H. St. George Gray. The volume also contains an account of the places visited at the Annual Meeting held at Bristol.

*Surrey Archaeological Collections*, vol. 35, contains the following papers:—Bronze Age urns of Surrey, by Dr. Eric Gardner; Surrey Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1611, by Miss Ethel Stokes; The Rowhook-Farley Heath branch of Stane Street, by S. E. Winbolt; Surrey Bill-headings, by Dorothy Shilton and R. Holworthy; A medieval pottery kiln discovered at Cheam, by C. J. Marshall; The site of the Saxon church at Kingston, by G. H. Freeman; A triple-banked enclosure on Chobham Common, by Dr. Eric Gardner; An early Surrey deed (grant to Hamo de Valoignes of land in Brasted as an addition to his holding in Titsey, c. 1147), by C. Johnson; Witchcraft in Surrey, by H. E. Malden; Find of cinerary urns at Epsom, by W. P. Hills; Find of Roman coins at Merton, by Col. H. F. Bidder; Pollingfold manor, by E. Christie; A fourteenth-century wattle-and-daub roof at Shere, by F. H. Elsley; A late Bronze Age founder's hoard from Wandsworth, by R. Garraway Rice; Tokens issued by the Iron Mills of Weybridge in 1812, by Dr. E. Gardner.

*The Scottish Historical Review*, April 1925, contains the following articles:—A West Highland estate during three centuries, by Canon R. C. MacLeod; An Orkney 'Perambulation', by J. Storer Clouston; A fifteenth-century eviction, by Prof. R. K. Hannay; Sixteenth-century schemes for the plantation of Ulster (continued), by R. Dunlop; The place-name Cambuslang: its meaning, by Dr. J. T. T. Brown; A manuscript of Balfour's *Practicks*, by W. C. Dickinson; A missing letter from the Stuart papers at Windsor Castle, by W. T. Morgan.

*History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. 25, part 2, contains the following papers:—A pillow-stone from Lowick, by J. H. Craw; The post-Reformation symbolic gravestones of Berwickshire, by J. H.

Craw; Logan of Restalrig as a letter-writer, by W. Douglas; John Oxenbridge, Lecturer of Berwick, by J. C. Hodgson; Notes on the history and traditions of Ferniehurst castle, by J. Veitch; A document relating to Kelso abbey, by J. Allan; Notes on the discovery of some ancient graves at Hoprig, by G. Taylor.

*Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion*, 1923-4, contains the following papers:—Some aspects of Celtic Lexicography, by Prof. J. Fraser; Gerald of Wales on the survival of Welsh, by W. Rhys Roberts; The teaching of art and architecture in Wales, by various authors; The English element in Welsh, a review of Mr. Parry-Williams's book, by Prof. Morgan Watkin; The first extent of Bromfield and Yale, a review of Mr. Ellis's book, by J. Goronwy Edwards.

*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, vol. 79, part 2, contains the following articles:—Presidential address dealing with the relations of Brittany with other lands in prehistoric times, by Prof. H. J. Fleure; Berain in the county of Denbigh, by H. H. Hughes; The Cistercian abbey of Cwm Hir immediately before the Dissolution, by Rev. E. Hermitage Day; Llanfilo (St. Beilio), Breconshire, by W. D. Caröe; The early charters of Swansea and Gower, part 2, by C. A. Seyler; Some rare celts from Wales, by W. J. Hemp; Further excavations at Haverfordwest priory, by E. A. R. Rahbula; Some arrow stones and other incised stones in north Carnarvonshire and north Denbighshire, by W. Bezant Lowe; The chancel of Beaumaris church, by C. R. Hand. The Miscellanea include the following:—'Castell Taliorum,' Llanhilleth; Roman remains found at Liswerry, near Newport, Mon.; The Welsh woollen industry in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; Prehistoric remains in north Carnarvonshire; An ancient burial ground at Bangor; St. Benno's chapel, Clynnog Fawr; The Goredi near Llanddewi Aberarth, Glamorganshire; Cerrig y Gôf, near Newport, Pembrokeshire; A Varteg bronze celt; Parochial lay patronage in the diocese of St. David's; A polished stone celt from the neighbourhood of the Llandegla sepulchral caves; Bronze palstave, Northop, Flint; Preservation work at Basingwerk abbey; Cairn on the Black Mountains, Breconshire; The font at Llandeusant; Bronze fibula, Merthyr Mawr Warren; The Roman wall at Caerwent; Inscribed stone, Llanlleonell churchyard, Breconshire; The commandery of Halston. The part also contains a fully illustrated report of the Association's annual meeting in Brittany in 1924.

*Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society*, part 45, contains the following papers:—Documents relating to the town of Carmarthen from the earliest times to the close of the reign of Henry VIII; Castell Hywel School, 1797; Rev. David Peter, Carmarthen; Glanbran Park and Estate, 1833; Kidwelly parish registers; Carmarthen in 1796, from the Journal of Sir Christopher Sykes; Archdeacon Thomas Beynon; Carmarthen Benefit Societies; Margaret Lloyd, widow of Trimsaran—will dated 1627; A Carmarthen Bidding, 1843; Daniel Ddu o Geridigion, 1827—an unpublished letter; Roman pottery from Carmarthenshire, by R. E. Mortimer Wheeler; Quay Street, Carmarthen, 1508-9, extract from Ministers' accounts; James Pinaud, vicar of Llanelly, 1741-62; Lewis Lloyd of Carmarthen, 1653-99; Crug y Bwdran-tumulus on Mynydd Llan-

ybyther and Pen Tas Eithen tumulus on Mynydd Pencarreg, by G. E. Evans; Tafarn Diflas tumulus, by J. P. G. Williams; Sir Guy de Brian of Laugharne; Concerning peas and potatoes—a charm to make peas grow well, by H. J. Rose; Christmas Vaughan of Penllwyngwyn in Llangennech; Poor box and Communion table in St. Peter's church, Carmarthen.

*Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte*, vol. 24, part 1, contains the following articles:—Selected papyri from the archives of Zenon, xi, by C. C. Edgar; Corrections to his publication of the temple of Amada, by H. Gauthier; Greco-Jewish inscriptions, by G. Lefebvre; Note on the temperature and humidity of several tombs in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes, by A. Lucas; Note on the cleaning of certain objects in the Cairo Museum, by A. Lucas; The work at Karnak (1923-4), by M. Pillet; Note on a fragment of stone vessel from an ancient mining site, by E. S. Thomas.

*The Indian Antiquary*, February, March, April, 1925, contains the following papers of archaeological interest:—A note on the antiquities of Salbardi village, by R. B. Hira Lal; Geographical dictionary of ancient and medieval India (further instalments), by Nundolal Dey; The city of Jinji at the end of the sixteenth century, by Rev. H. Heras; Spurious Ghotia plates of Prithvideva II, by Rai Bahadur Hiralal; A history of important ancient towns and cities in Gujarat and Kathiawa (continued), by Anant Sadasiv Altekar; The copper-plates of Uttamacholadeva in the Madras Museum, by the late T. A. Gopinatha Rao and M. K. Narayanasami Ayyar; Notes on piracy in Eastern waters, by S. C. Hill.

*Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, vol. 33, part 2, contains the following articles:—An account of the Mather-Byles Portraits, by J. H. Edmonds; Notes on Richard Mather's 'Church Government', London, 1643, by T. J. Holmes; Letters of Samuel Taggart, Representative in Congress, 1803-14: part ii, 1808-14.

*Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1919*, vol. 1, contains the following papers:—American historical activities during the world war, by N. D. Mereness; Roman policy in Armenia and Transcaucasia and its significance, by D. Magie; The Epeiros-Albania boundary dispute in ancient times, by H. Wing; Peter of Abano: a medieval scientist, by L. Thorndyke; Abstract of commissions and instructions to Colonial governors in America, 1740, by A. H. Basye; Lincoln and the progress of nationality in the north, by N. W. Stephenson; The strategy of concentration of the Confederate forces in the Mississippi valley in the spring of 1862, by A. P. James; Possibilities of intensive research in agricultural history, by R. W. Kelsey; Some features of tobacco history, by G. K. Holmes; Notes on the agricultural history of maize, by G. N. Collins; The earliest American book on kitchen gardening, by Marjorie F. Warner; An early agricultural periodical, by Mary G. Lacy.

*Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York*, March 1925, contains the following short papers:—European silver: the Alfred Duane Pell bequest, by C. L. Avery; Seven late medieval shields with the arms of Behaim of Nuremberg, by Bashford Dean; A Roman sarcophagus with scenes from the Endymion legend, by G. M. A.

Richter; The Museum collection of Oriental seal-stones, by H. H. von der Osten.

The April number contains short notes on the Aeneid Limoges enamels, by J. Breck; on a group of Dutch tiles, by C. O. Cornelius; and on recent acquisitions of ancient marbles, including two Hellenistic portraits and a Praxitelean torso, by G. M. A. Richter.

*Old Time New England*, April 1925, contains the following papers:—The Cabot-Lee-Kilham House, Beverly, Mass., by Henrietta B. Kilham and Walter H. Kilham; Ancient carpenters' tools, by H. C. Mercer.

*Boletín del Museo nacional de Arqueología, Historia y Etnografía, Mexico*, April–December 1924, contains the concluding part of the Index to Documents relating to the war of Mexican Independence preserved in the Archives of the Indies at Seville.

*Académie Royale de Belgique: Bulletin de la Classe des Beaux-Arts*, vol. 6, nos. 10–12, vol. 7, no. 1, contains the following articles:—Urbanisation in Morocco, by J. Brunfant; Jean Bologne; Some curiosities of medieval architecture, by P. Jaspar; The excavations at Volubilis, by J. Brunfant; The renaissance of wood engraving in Belgium, by R. van Bastelaer.

*Académie Royale de Belgique: Bulletin de la Classe des Lettres*, vol. 10, nos. 10–12, vol. 11, nos. 1 and 2, contains the following articles:—Notes on Buddhism, by L. de la Vallée-Poussin; Van Stralen, commissary of the Etats généraux, and the union of the Belgian provinces at the beginning of the reign of Philip II, by H. Vander Linden; The literary origins of 'Gormond et Isembard', by M. Wilmotte; A taxation proposal in the time of the duke of Alba, by J. Cuvelier.

*Académie Royale de Belgique: Bulletin de la Commission Royale d'Histoire*, vol. 87, no. 4, vol. 88, nos. 1, 2, and 3, contain the following articles:—Status monasterii Parcensis (1280–1329), by R. van Waeffelghem; The intervention of Margaret of Parma in the movement towards the reconciliation of the Walloon provinces: an unpublished document from the Farnese archives at Naples, by L. van der Essen; The 'Primariae Preces' of Maximilian I in the Low Countries (1486), by J. B. Goetstouwers; Calendars of the inventories of the diplomatic archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by A. de Ridder; A dossier of the Liège Inquisitor Thierry Hezius (1532–45), by E. Fairon; A mission of Jules van Praet to London in 1838, by A. de Ridder; Charles de Wignacourt, doctor of laws, captain of the students during the siege of Louvain in 1635, by L. van der Essen; The political situation and political opinion in the Low countries in 1773: the first reforms of Joseph II: Report of the French minister at Brussels, by P. Bonenfant; The first project of a Belgian colonial expedition (1844), by C. Terlinden; The statistical sources for a history of corn prices, especially in the Low Countries, by H. de Sagher; A 'complaint book' of the chief councils of the Low Countries concerning the situation in the 'obedient provinces' under the government of the Archduke Ernest (1594–5), by L. van der Essen.

*Annales de l'Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique*, vol. 72, parts 3 and 4, contains the following articles:—Laurent de Maech, a fifteenth-century financier and Maecenas of Ghent, by V. Fris; The fifteenth-century musical MS. M 222, C 22, formerly in the library at

Strasbourg (continued), by C. van den Borren; the cult of our Lady 'op 't Stoccken' at Antwerp, by Abbé L. Philippen.

*Bulletin de l'Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique*, 1924, part 2, contains the following articles:—The Romanesque architecture of Auvergne, by P. Saintenoy; The Spanish ministry of the Archduke Albert, 1598–1621, by J. Lefèvre.

*Analecta Bollandiana*, vol. 43, fasc. 1 and 2, contains the following papers:—The early collections of Miracles of the Saints, i. Greek, ii. Latin, by H. Delahaye; The homilies for the feast of the Annunciation attributed to St. Gregory the Thaumaturge, by M. Jugie; The hagiographical songs of Henry of Avranches: i. The Cambridge manuscript of the Life of St. Francis, by P. Grosjean; A seventeenth-century Latin poem on Irish saints honoured in Belgium, by P. Grosjean.

*Bulletin de la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France*, 1924, part 2, contains the following articles:—The tomb of Robert d'Acquigny, dean of St. Omer, at Notre-Dame, Louviers, by F. de Mély; Excavations at Dedeagatch, by V. Chapot; MSS. in the collection of the duke of Cumberland, by F. de Mély; Discoveries in the ruined church of Ployron, by A. Mayeux; The Aubery triptych in Moulins cathedral, by Canon Clément; A gold ring in the Cote collection at Lyons, by A. Blanchet; MS. Latin 757 in the Bibliothèque nationale, by M. Prinnet; The columns and capitals in the church of St. Peter, Montmartre, by F. Deshoulières; A fourteenth-century handbell with figures of Our Lady and St. Michael, by C. Enlart; The church at Creysse, by R. Fage; Two inscriptions from Volubilis, by L. A. Constans; River navigation in the ancient world, by Commandant Lefebvre des Noëttes; Excavations at Orange, by J. Formigé; A terra-cotta from Périgueux, by F. de Mély; Inscriptions from Arles, by J. Formigé; The theatre at Vienne, by J. Formigé; The mention of paintings in the *Roman de la Rose*, by L. Dimier; A Curia Regis edict of St. Louis, by A. Dieudonné; A Carolingian psalter, by P. Lauer; Recent discoveries in St. Maurice and St. André-le-Bas, Vienne, by J. Formigé; Inscriptions from Constantine, by J. Zeiller; The cloister of St. Martin, Angers, by Canon Pinier; Thirteenth-century Provençal vaults, by J. Formigé; An inscribed bronze plaque from Tabarka, by L. Poinssot; The technique of some tiles from Caen, by F. de Mély; The tympanum of St. Julien, Brioude, by P. Deschamps; Altar tables ornamented with lobes, by P. Deschamps; The influence of Dürer on French art, by L. Réau; The inscription on the architrave of the temple at Vienne, by J. Formigé; A head of Dionysus from Tunis, by R. Lantier; The arms of Ronsard, by M. Prinnet; The *copiatae*, by E. Michon and P. Perdrizet.

*Mémoires présentés à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, vol. 12, part 2, contains the following articles:—Ostracism in Athens, by A. Martin; Solar theology in Roman paganism, by F. Cumont; Jewish studies in Africa, by N. Slouschz; The palace of Al-Moutasim, son of Haroun-al-Raschid, at Samara, and some little-known Arab monuments in Mesopotamia, by H. Viollet; The astronomical origin of Jewish chronology, by D. Sidersky; Excavations at Samara in Mesopotamia: a Musulman palace of the ninth century, by H. Viollet; The portrait of Apa Jeremiah: note on the so-called rectangular nimbus, by W.



de Grüneisen; Some characteristics of Maya architecture in ancient Yucatan, by Dr. Capitan.

*Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale et autres bibliothèques publiés pour l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, vol. 39, part 2, contains:—Les quarante-neuf vieillards de Scété, the unpublished Coptic and a French translation, by Seymour de Ricci and E. O. Winstedt; Inquiry into the incomes of Benedictine houses in 1338, by L. Delisle; Hebrew MS. no. 1,408 in the Bibliothèque nationale, by M. Schwab; A collection of Latin poems and a portrait of Leonardo Montagna, c. 1425-85 (MS. 806 in the Bibliothèque de l'Institut), by L. Dorez; The account book of Mardoché Joseph (a Hebrew-Provençal MS.), by M. Schwab; Note on MS. français 12483 in the Bibliothèque nationale, by A. Långfors. Volume 40 contains:—Judaean-Spanish Homilies, by M. Schwab; The lost registers of the archives of the Chambre des Comptes of Paris, by C. V. Langlois.

*Revue Archéologique*, vol. 20, Nov.-Dec. 1924, contains the following articles:—The dance of the nude Graces, by J. Six; The dagger of Faou, an unrecognized specimen of Late Celtic art, by P. Couissin; Pre-Roman bricks from Sextantium, by E. Esperandieu; The extension of Roman dominion in the Numidian Sahara, by J. Carcopino.

Vol. 21, January-March 1925, contains the following articles:—The origins of Constantinople: the great historic centres, by C. Emereau; Short notices on Alesia: history, excavation, controversies, by S. Reinach; The ankh cross of the ancient Egyptians, by P. Montet; Archaeology's auxiliary sciences (archaeology, art, psychical research), by W. Deonna. In the Proceedings of the Academy of Inscriptions, published in this part, is a paper by M. J. Formigé on the inscription on the façade of the temple at Vienne, and the number also contains a note by M. E. Naville on Ptolemaic and Roman temples, and by M. E. Pottier on the excavations at Sardis.

*Bulletin de la Société française de reproductions de manuscrits à peintures*, année 7, contains the following papers:—Manuscripts with miniatures in the library at Dijon, by C. Oursel; An illustrated Bible (MS. French 5) in the John Rylands Library, Manchester, by R. Fantier.

*Mémoires de la Société archéologique de Montpellier*, 2nd series, vol. 9, part 1, contains the following articles:—The origins of Montpellier, by B. Gaillard; The Pisan Style or Era and its employment in the chronology of the chartularies of the Guillemes of Montpellier and of the abbeys of Aniane and Gellone, by J. F. Capdeville; The relations of the Guillemes of Montpellier and the Holy See, by B. Gaillard; The inheritance of Guillaume de Nogaret: i, His family, by L. G. Thomas; The pre-Roman town of Substantion (Sextantio), by E. Bonnet; The municipal chartularies of Montpellier and their derivative manuscripts, by B. Gaillard; Documents illustrative of the history of art in Bas-Languedoc, ii, by P. Falgairolle.

*Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie*, April-June 1924, contains the following articles:—Eighteenth-century contracts: i, for improving the pottery industry; ii, for bell casting; iii, for making iron gratings, by J. Decroos; The building of the church tower of Arques in 1776, by J. Decroos; A curious letter from Antoine de Berghes, abbot of St. Bertin, to Margaret of Austria,



in 1512, by J. de Pas; An ancient privilege of the citizens of Aire, by J. de Pas.

The number for October-December 1924 contains the following papers:—Laurence Clincqueboul, an agent for the recapture of St. Omer in 1489, by J. de Pas; The Norman origin of St. Omer and his companions, by J. de Pas.

*Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie*, vol. 35, contains the following papers:—The occupations of the months in medieval iconography, by J. Le Sénécal; An 'entombment' in the château of La Grimonière, by A. Rostand; The so-called tomb of William of Bellême at Domfront, by G. Hubert; The first Fronde at Pont-Audemer, by P. M. Bondon; Two unpublished documents concerning the Thorigny inscription, by M. Besnier; The codification of local custom in Normandy (1586-7), by R. Génestal; Jean Guéré, a Caen imager, and the tomb of Guillaume de Montauban (1464), by P. Le Cacheux; The issue of notes in Calvados during the Revolution, by G. Lesage; The belfry of Octeville l'Avenel, by G. Huard; Stamped Gallo-Roman pottery from Vieux, by Dr. Gosselin; The early condition of the port of Courseulles, by F. Deschamps; Fragments of a diary of Robert Angot de la Drouinière, by R. N. Sauvage; Gifts to the Society's Museum, including Samian pottery, by Dr. Doranlo; Discoveries at Bernières, by Dr. Doranlo; M. Henri Le Court and his studies on the Norman descent of Joan of Arc, by Abbé Simon; Campanological notes, by R. N. Sauvage; M. Coutil's restoration of the tumulus of Fontenay-le-Marmion, by Dr. Doranlo and F. Gidon; The Family of Sarcilly, by G. Lesage; The bas-reliefs in the Hôtel d'Escoville, Caen, by G. Lesage; The Saxon earthworks at Ondefontaine and Saint-Sever, by L. Lelièvre; A Gallo-Roman sarcophagus from Percy-en-Auge, by Dr. Doranlo; Unstamped Gallo-Roman pottery from Vieux, by Dr. Gosselin; Excavations in the cemetery at Percy-en-Auge, by Dr. Gosselin; Norman whalers at Spitzbergen in 1634, by G. Lesage; The hermitage of Notre-Dame des Anges in the forest of Saint-Sever and the dispersal of its works of art, by L. Lelièvre; The work of Pierre Legoux and Guillaume Jonchon at Vendes and Fontenay-le-Pesnel, by L. Collet; Hallstatt and La Tène objects found at Vieux, by Dr. Gosselin; The tumuli of Pantellaria and that at Fontenay-le-Marmion, by M. Besnier and Dr. Gidon; The ancient state of the lower valley of the Seulles, by F. Deschamps; The identification of Grannona, by Dr. Doranlo; The epitaph of Robert de Montfort at Balsi, Albania, by M. Besnier; Notes on the parish of St. Etienne at Caen (1706-88), by R. N. Sauvage; The consecration of an altar to the Virgin at Vaucelles in the fifteenth century, by G. Salles; Caylus' description of the camp at Bernières-sur-Mer; The chapel of Nombriil-Dieu, Caen, by G. Lesage; The remains of neolithic flora in the tumuli in the Caen region, by Dr. Gidon; Ecclesiastical disputes at Caen in the seventeenth century, by G. Lesage; An interview between St. Bernard and Philippe de Harcourt, bishop of Bayeux, in 1147, by Abbé Simon; An unpublished stamp of Frontinus on a glass vase in the Society's museum, by Dr. Doranlo; Inscriptions on the church tower at Basly, by Dr. Doranlo.

*Bulletin trimestriel de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie*, 1924,

nos. 1, 2, and 3, contains the following articles:—Destructive microbes of stone, marble, and bronze, review of a book by O. Mattiolo; The bronze grave-slab of Bernabé, abbot of Osma, 1331–51, recently discovered in Paris, by P. Ansart; A dragon at Senlis in 1596, by M. Goudallier; Discoveries made in Amiens in 1923, by E. Bienaimé; Cartulary of the collegiate chapter of Saint-Firmin, Vignacourt, by M. Estienne; A carving of the scape-goat, by O. Thorel; The Devil's stone in the cemetery of Saint-Acheul—a legend of the last century, by H. Josse; Results of war, by M. Goudallier; Documents dealing with the manufacture of faience at Vron, by P. Pillot; Coins of the boy bishops of Amiens, by O. Thorel; Notes on Corbie: the corn-market, mills, bakery before the Revolution, by A. Wamain; Ponthieu under English rule, 1360–9, by E. Déprez.

*Aréthuse*, April 1925, contains the following articles:—An Italian sixteenth-century medal with the bust of Faustina, by A. Blanchet; An eighteenth-century French sword-hilt ornamented with copies of medals, by C. Buttin; Scythian art, by C. Vignier; An unpublished Arsacide tetradrachm, by M. Dayet; A piece of a Gallo-Roman terra sigillata vase decorated with a motive adapted from an antique coin, by O. Janse. There is also a short note on the recent discovery of a hoard of gold vases at Valtchi-Treune, Bulgaria.

*L'Anthropologie*, tome xxxiv, no. 6 (January 1925). Relying on M. Chesneau's analysis of certain ancient Chinese bronze weapons, M. Vayson de Pradenne maintains that tinning was resorted to in order to prevent rust, counteract fragility, and incidentally improve the appearance of bronze, by using an alloy approaching bell-metal, with 16.4 per cent. of tin and 82.3 of copper. As bronze-working in China was in an advanced state during the third millennium before Christ, he has little hesitation in placing its beginnings between 3000 and 4000 B.C., approximately contemporary with the earliest bronze in Chaldaea and Egypt; and there are remarkable similarities in type at either end of Asia. Intercourse at a remote date between Syria, Mesopotamia, and Persia on the one hand, and India and China on the other, is the natural conclusion. The article is well illustrated, and followed by the second instalment of the Abbé Breuil's notes on an archaeological tour in eastern Europe. A bibliography is given of Předmost, the famous station in the loess of Moravia; and it is regarded as proved that mammoth bones and tusks were there sorted and stored by prehistoric man. The skeletons discovered in 1894 were almost brachycephalic, in contrast to most of the palaeolithic skulls of western Europe; but the Abbé does not share the view that they represent a cross between the Neanderthal and Aurignac races. The flint types are neolithic in appearance, but undoubtedly belong to the palaeolithic loess; and different stages are well illustrated by patination among the 40,000 specimens collected. Specially noteworthy are the small thick Solutré blades (illustrated on p. 522), which could be matched from the surface in East Anglia. The main period represented is the close of Aurignac (la Font-Robert), and interesting figures are supplied, but the term 'oblong' is used in a misleading sense on p. 525. An open-air station at Ondraditz near Předmost suggests that there was a transition from Le Moustier to Solutré, the influence of Aurignac being subordinate as

in Hungary. The skull and ivory statuette found with it in 1891 at Brünn (now known as Brno) are both illustrated; and finds from the loess of Bohemia have been examined at the national museum in Prague. Prof. Boule has an appreciation of our Fellow Prof. Myres's contribution to the first volume of the *Cambridge Ancient History*; also notes on the Elephant bed at Clacton (p. 564), and some Baltic problems (p. 565). Dr. Herbert Kühn's work on the art of primitive man, with a detailed bibliography, is on the whole favourably reviewed by M. Luguët (p. 591).

*Revue Anthropologique*, January-March 1925. Of interest to archaeologists is the chariot-burial discovered at Chouilly, Marne, by the Abbé Favret, and attributed to the close of the Hallstatt period. There was no tumulus or other surface indication of a burial, and above the primary interment were two skeletons below a layer of stones weighing 200 or 300 lb. each. A cavity about 9 ft. by 6 ft. had been cut in the chalk, and the body laid with the head at the west end between the four wheels of a chariot for which sockets had been cut in the rock up to the axles. Each wheel had six spokes and the outside diameter was  $33\frac{1}{2}$  in., the width of the chariot-body being about 4 ft. Linch-pins and nave-bands of iron were recovered, also bridle-bits and a fine pedestal urn  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. high of brown ware with a row of hatched triangles round the lip. The other objects figured (brooches, spear-head, dagger and sheath, and smaller pottery) came from other burials; and it was laid down by Déchelette that chariots in Marne burials had a single pair of wheels, and were used for fighting; whereas the four or five other examples with four wheels contained no bridle-bits. This is exceptional in that respect, and was not like the others of its class below a tumulus; and the conclusion is that this class precedes the more numerous chariot-burials of Champagne such as Somme-Bionne and La Gorge Meillet, which belong to La Tène I.

*Hespéris*, 1924, no. 4, contains the following articles:—The seven patrons of Merrakech, by H. de Castries; A passage in Ibn Khaldoun and Le Bayan, by E. F. Gautier: The legal system of the tribes of South Morocco, by R. Montagne.

*Præhistorische Zeitschrift*, vol. 15, 1924, contains the following articles: A palaeolithic station near Mainz, by E. Neeb; Cernavoda, a Stone Age settlement in Thrace, by C. Schuchhardt; Stone burial chambers on the moor at Hammah (Kreis Statte), by K. H. Jacob-Friesen; The Moor at Hammah, by C. A. Weber; A neolithic tumulus with timber construction at Harendermolen, Groningen, Holland, by A. E. van Giffen; The grave field of Dehnsen, by F. Krüger; Rush-ceramic, a new Stone Age type, by Max Schneider; A Bronze Age find at Birkau, by H. Naumann; An Early Iron Age urn burial in Lipkeschbruch, by P. Müller; Two brooches of the second-third century A.D. from Netzbuch, by P. Müller. The number also contains a long and detailed analysis of P. Bosch-Gimpera's book on the Prehistory of the Iberian peninsula, and reports of the meetings of the North-West Union for Antiquarian Research with summaries of the following papers:—Germanic art in the Stone and Bronze Ages, by W. Bremer; The Bronze Age in Mecklenburg by Herr Beltz; The dykes of Lower Saxony, by K. H. Jacob-Friesen; Oldest Bremen,

by A. Lonke; The Slavs between the Lower Elbe and Oder, by Herr Byhan; Village and isolated house settlements in north-west Westphalia, by Landrat Rothert; Tumuli at Seelenfeld, by F. Lange-wiesche; The typology of 'eye-brooches', by G. Schwantes.

*Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità*, vol. 21, parts 7, 8, 9, contains the following articles:—Remains of a building superimposed on a Roman pavement in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Pavia, and other architectural remains, by G. Patroni; The Randi situla in the museum at Este, by A. Callegari; A hoard of Antonine coins found at Montecalvo Versiggia, by G. Patroni; A large Etruscan cemetery found at Comacchio, by A. Negrioli; An Etruscan tomb at Perugia, by E. Galli; Specimens of Faliscan figured ware from the neighbourhood of Sant' Oreste, by G. Bendinelli; Fishponds built on the sea shore at Nettuno, by L. Jacono; The discovery of an ancient Christian cemetery at Velletri, by G. Mancini; The discovery of a Mithraic cave at S. Maria di Capua Vetere, by A. Minto; Greek marbles found at Sorrento, by A. Levi.

*Norske Oldfunn: Avhandlingar utgitt av Universitetets Oldsaksamling*, V (Oslo, 1925). This number appears with its title altered in accordance with the new orthography, and contains the description of a bronze weathervane of the eleventh century at Heggen church, by our Hon. Fellow Dr. A. W. Brøgger. One of the same type from Söderala church, Sweden, was noticed by Dr. Bernhard Salin, Hon. F.S.A., in *Fornvännen* (1921), and a bronze strip in the same Ringerike style found at Winchester (*Proceedings*, xxiii, 397) may have formed part of a vane of the same century. Another specimen is here published by Anders Bugge from Tingsted church, Norway, of the same general form but dating between 1150 and 1200. Both papers are fully illustrated, and are pleasing additions to the *répertoire* of Viking Art.

*Upplands Forumnesförenings Tidskrift*, xxxix (Uppsala, 1924). This number is mainly concerned with Altuna—its prehistoric period, runic stones, and place-names of the district, with a few illustrations (iron sword, bronze celt, stone axe-hammers, cup-marked stones, and carved grave-slabs). There is a short communication on the monuments of Old Uppsala with plan by Sune Lindqvist; and a summary of local excavations between 1915 and 1924.

*Fornvännen: Meddelander från K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien*, 1924, häft 3 (Stockholm). A cist burial in Norrland, of the latest neolithic period in Sweden, is described by Gustaf Hallström and confirms, in his opinion, the view now prevalent that the slate culture of Norrland, the dwelling-place culture of east Sweden, and the megalithic culture of south Sweden were all due to the same race: the idea of a foreign invasion of northern Sweden in the Stone Age is, on the other hand, discredited. A note by Nils Niklasson (p. 226) on the climate of the Bronze Age is of interest from the stratigraphical point of view, and refers particularly to the district between Halle and Weissenfels in Germany. Humus varying in thickness from 20 in. to 60 in. rests on a glacial deposit and contains, about 12–20 in. below the surface, a 2 in. band of pebbles the size of a finger-nail. This is a constant feature and follows the undulations

of the soil. Under it has been found a Stone Age floor with Bernburg pottery dating 2500-2000 B.C. Near this an occupation-site dating about 1000 B.C. has been discovered above the pebble-band; and the conclusion is that the latter dates from the second millennium. In a warm and dry climate, with little or no protecting vegetation, the light soil would be blown away, pebbles it once contained being left *in situ*; and there is independent evidence of such a climate in Germany during the Bronze Age. In central Germany there is black earth just below the surface, with a layer of pebbles at its base. The date of this deposit is comparatively late, and its cause may be the great deterioration in the climate during the last millennium B.C.

1924, häft 4. Two articles on excavated barrows are followed by a new interpretation of the ships engraved on rocks in Bohuslän. Ossian Elgström has detected no less than forty types in one publication on the subject, and illustrates several that look more like sledges than ships. By comparison with Pacific models he interprets such engravings as primitive attempts to represent boats with a single outrigger; and quotes the Brigg (Lincolnshire) dug-out canoe, which has lugs on one side presumably for attaching an outrigger, and a cavity at one end for fixing the stem. Tacitus (*Germania*, cap. 44) states that 'the Suiones (the original Swedes) had vessels that differed from the Roman in having a prow at each end, so that they were always ready for landing'. The author points out that the high stems shown in Bronze Age boat engravings would be rather a hindrance to landing, and suggests that the platform between the boat and its outrigger was used for that purpose. Some of our prehistoric boats have flat bottoms like a punt, but others are simply hollowed out tree-trunks, and would require an outrigger for stability even on inland waters.

*Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademiens Handlingar*, xxxiv, 3rd ser., part 1, no. 5 (Stockholm, 1924). A paper of 62 pages by Birger Nerman on the Origin and earliest Migrations of the Germans starts with the end of the Ice Age in Scania about 10000 B.C. and supports Montelius' view that the earliest population of Scandinavia was of Cro-Magnon type. The Shell-mound period lasted till about 4000 B.C. but cannot be traced in the barren zone of north-west Germany, which separated the cultures of northern and western Europe. Bad climate in the late Bronze and early Iron Ages accounts for a decrease in finds, and the Lombards seem to have emigrated from Scania about 500 B.C. The Burgundians reached north-east Germany from Bornholm about 150 B.C. and the Goths followed them about the Christian era, but fewer came from the island of Gotland than from Götaland, Öster- and Väster-Götland in Sweden. Many of them moved to south Russia about A.D. 150; the Cimbri and Teutones, who came into conflict with the Romans about 100 B.C., had passed south from Jutland, and the Danes came to Jutland from Svealand (central Sweden). Except in east Prussia, there are no Teutonic grave-finds in east Germany after A.D. 300, and that part of the country is said to have remained uninhabited for several centuries till occupied by the Slavs. Other changes in Germany are enumerated before the true Migration period (*Völkerwanderung*) began with the invasion of



south Russia by the Huns in A.D. 375. The paper is in German, and concludes with a map of ancient Scandinavia.

Part 6 contains an article by F. Plutzar on the ornament on Runic stone carvings.

*Anzeiger für schweizerische Altertumskunde*, vol. 26, contains the following articles:—The prehistoric station of 'Sälihöhle Oben', near d'Olten (Soleure), by L. Reverdin; Monuments and traces of Helvetian religion, by F. Stähelin; The work of the Zurich artist Hans Leu (ii), by W. Hugelshofer; A drawing by the artist GZ, by K. T. Parker; Cannon in the Zurich armoury, by Dr. E. A. Gessler; Gifts of heraldic glass in Unterwald, by A. Truttmann; A crannog in the Lake of Hallwiler, by Dr. R. Bosch; A Roman inscribed silver ring from Königsfelden, by Dr. O. Bohn; South Gaulish amphorae at Windisch, by Dr. O. Bohn; Excavations at the abbey of St. Maurice, by N. Peissard; Unpublished textiles found in Valais, by E. A. Stüchelberg; Some ancient Swiss mitres, by N. Curti; Two armorial glass panels by Josias Murer in the Residency, Munich, by Dr. J. L. Fischer; Wood carving in the Charterhouse at Ittingen, by Dr. J. Scheuber; Contribution to the history of architecture and art in Solothurn in the fifteenth century (continued), by H. Morgenthaler; Two monuments to the god Sucellus from Augst, by F. Stähelin; Roman sculpture from Nyon, by W. Deonna; The Roman camp at Yverdon, by V. H. Bourgeois; A drawing by Hans Baldungs, by K. T. Parker; Gild candles, by G. Wyss; Stamps on terra sigillata in the Historical Museum at Basel, by C. Englert. Among short notes may be mentioned the following:—A new Bronze Age burial at Douvaine, by W. Deonna; The Epona statuette from Muri, by F. Stähelin; A fragment of a Roman inscription at Lenzburg, by A. Gessner.



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## *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*

*Thursday, 26th February 1925.* The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Mr. W. J. Hemp, F.S.A., read a paper on some sixteenth-century heraldic rings, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, F.S.A., read a paper on sixteenth- and seventeenth-century printed wall-papers (see p. 237).

*Thursday, 5th March 1925.* The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Special votes of thanks were passed to Mr. C. H. St. John Hornby, F.S.A., for his gift of a copy of the Douce Apocalypse (Roxburgh Club), and to Mr. Harold Sands for his gift of 82 volumes of the publications of the Scottish History Society.

Dr. Felix Oswald was admitted a Fellow.

The following were elected Fellows of the Society:—Canon Edward Henry Ralph Tatham, Sir Hamilton John Hulse, Bart., Mr. Charles Frederick Fox, Mr. Richard Vernon Favell, Mr. Albert Leslie Armstrong, Lt.-Col. Arthur Wellesley Foster, Mr. Solomon Charles Kaines Smith, Mr. Frederick William Dobson, Rev. William James Pressey, Mr. Grant Richardson Francis.

*Thursday, 12th March 1925.* The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Mr. M. C. Andrews read a paper on the study and classification of medieval *Mappae Mundi*, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

*Thursday, 19th March 1925.* The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Lt.-Col. A. W. Foster, Rev. W. J. Pressey, and Mr. R. V. Favell were admitted Fellows.

Mr. O. M. Dalton, F.S.A., read a paper on a crozier from Warden Abbey, Beds., exhibited by Mr. S. Howard Whitbread, C.B., through Dr. G. H. Fowler, Local Secretary for Beds.; and Mr. J. E. Couchman, F.S.A., read notes on croziers from Chichester cathedral, exhibited by the Dean and Chapter. These papers will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Mr. T. G. Barnett, F.S.A., exhibited two medieval spoons.

Mr. J. E. Couchman, F.S.A., exhibited a seal-topped spoon with the Lewes mark.

Mr. A. H. Hallam Murray, F.S.A., exhibited a sixteenth-century steel hand (see p. 290).

*Thursday, 26th March 1925.* The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Mr. G. R. Francis, Miss M. V. Taylor, Mr. G. D. Barlow, and Mr. A. L. Armstrong were admitted Fellows.

Professor R. A. S. Macalister, F.S.A., read a paper on recent researches in Palestine.

*Thursday, 2nd April 1925.* The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Mr. C. F. Fox and Mr. S. C. Kaines Smith were admitted Fellows.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1924 was read and thanks were returned to the Auditors for their trouble and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

Mr. Louis Clarke, F.S.A., read a paper on the University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, with special reference to its archaeological side, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

*Thursday, 23rd April 1925.* The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Mr. H. Owen was admitted a Fellow.

The President moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously, the Fellows signifying their assent by rising in their places:—

'The Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries have heard with very great regret of the death of Mr. William Dale, Fellow. He was a constant attendant at the Ordinary Meetings of the Society and an active Local Secretary. He had established for himself a position as a careful and painstaking antiquary. The Fellows desire to express their sympathy with his relations in their sad loss.'

Miss Rose Graham, F.S.A., and Mr. A. W. Clapham, F.S.A., read a paper on the Order of Grandmont and its houses in England, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

*Monday, 27th April 1925: Anniversary Meeting.* The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Miss Rose Graham and Mr. Herbert Chitty were appointed Secretaries of the Ballot.

The following Report of the Council for the year 1924-5 was read:—The Council is glad to report another successful year. Financial matters are dealt with by the Treasurer in his report annexed to the Accounts. Other matters have to be dealt with by the Council and this can be done most conveniently by grouping them under separate heads.

*Research.*—The excavations at Stonehenge and Richborough have been continued during the year. At Richborough much preliminary work has been possible owing to the Office of Works being in a position to allocate some of the unemployment grant at its disposal towards clearing the top layer during the winter months. This work has been supervised by Mr. Klein, and large numbers of coins among other objects have been discovered. Mr. Bushe-Fox superintended the excavations during September, and his report will be read in June. Attention should be drawn to the fact that the work of the superintendent is growing heavier every year, especially as regards the preparation of the reports.

At Stonehenge work is hampered by lack of funds, and the Research Committee will accordingly be compelled this year to restrict the



period of Col. Hawley's activities, unless substantial assistance is forthcoming.

Owing to the generosity of a gentleman who desires to remain anonymous, the Society was enabled during the early months of the year to carry out an important excavation in a Roman cemetery at Ospringe near Faversham. A condition made was that unemployed ex-Service men should be engaged, and consequently some twenty or more such men have been working under the supervision of Col. Hawley, assisted by Mr. William Whiting, with important results.

The Council is glad to report that the authorities of the Bank of England have requested the Society to undertake the archaeological supervision of the excavations necessitated by the erection of the new Bank building. The site is archaeologically one of the most important in the City of London, and to ensure continuous supervision a Rota has been formed of Fellows and others, who have undertaken to pay visits at regular intervals. The work has not as yet been in progress long enough to make it possible to report any results, but that these must be of great importance cannot be doubted. As a consequence of this arrangement the Directors of the Midland Bank have requested the Society to act in the same capacity during the rebuilding of their premises in Princes Street, and the Council has gladly accepted the invitation.

Through the kindness of H.E. the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, the Society has been given the opportunity of excavating some cists recently discovered in Alderney. Lt.-Col. de Guérin and Dr. R. R. Marett, Local Secretaries for the Channel Islands, kindly consented to supervise the work, which was carried out during the Easter vacation with satisfactory results.

*Publications.*—The *Antiquaries Journal* has been published regularly. Vol. lxxiii of *Archaeologia* was issued in August and vol. lxxiv should be ready in the course of a few months. Mr. Bushe-Fox's report on the excavations at Swarling is also on the point of being issued.

*Library.*—The new author catalogue is making good progress, but cannot be available for use for some time. The number of new books added to the Library is on the whole greater than last year, and several exchanges with foreign societies have been resumed. The number of books borrowed since the last Anniversary is 624, representing loans to 114 Fellows.

*General.*—The redecoration of the Hall and Staircase and the new floor laid in the Hall have given general satisfaction.

The Council is gratified to learn that the draft proposals for amending the Law of Property Act (1922) with a view to the better safeguarding of manorial documents, were approved by other interested bodies, and have been incorporated in the Amending Act passed towards the end of last year.

The activity of the Death Watch Beetle has exercised the attention of the Council, and a pamphlet has been prepared with the assistance of Professor Maxwell Lefroy, explaining in simple terms the best means of diagnosing and remedying the ravages of the insect. This pamphlet is being widely circulated amongst interested persons.

The Council sanctioned a grant from the general funds of the Society

towards the restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral, and was also glad to be able to present a set of the Society's publications to the Library of Tokyo University, which was destroyed in the recent earthquake and fire.

The Society has been represented by the President and Director at the Conference on the City Churches convened by the Royal Academy of Arts. After numerous meetings the delegates unanimously decided to protest against the Union of Benefices and Disposal of Churches (Metropolis) Measure, 1924, and accordingly a letter signed by the President of the Royal Academy on behalf of the Conference has been forwarded to the Ecclesiastical Committee of the Houses of Parliament, giving reasoned objections to the Measure and urging its rejection in its present form.

*Obituary.*—The following Fellows have died since the last Anniversary :

*Ordinary Fellows.*

- Sir William Ryland Dent Adkins, K.C., 30th January 1925.  
 Sir Thomas Clifford Allbutt, P.C., K.C.B., 22nd February 1925.  
 Robert Bagster, 20th November 1924.  
 Canon Samuel Edwin Bartleet, 26th October 1924.  
 Alfred Armitage Bethune-Baker, 13th January 1925.  
 Robert Edmund Brandt, 13th January 1925.  
 William Brown, 20th July 1924.  
 Stewart Henbest Capper, 8th January 1925.  
 George Nathaniel, Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., 20th March 1925.  
 William Dale, 16th April 1925.  
 Henry Gervis, 25th September 1924.  
 William Hammond, 20th December 1924.  
 Arthur Henry Lyell, 1st January 1925.  
 Edward Nash, 29th June 1924.  
 Colonel Ottley Perry, 12th September 1924.  
 Robert Rickards, 22 June 1924.  
 Henry Richard Tedder, 1st August 1924.  
 John Symonds Udal, 13th March 1925.  
 Paul Waterhouse, 19th December 1924.  
 Major Henry Harriott Woollwright, 13 June 1924.

*Honorary Fellow.*

Ernest Chantre, November 1924.

In addition the Council regrets to have to record the death on 7th November of Sir Thomas Graham Jackson, Bart., R.A., shortly after he had resigned his Fellowship owing to advancing years.

Sir WILLIAM RYLAND DENT ATKINS was elected a Fellow in 1919. For many years he had been M.P. for the Middleton Division of Lancashire, and took an important position in the House of Commons as an authority on all matters connected with education and local administration. He was a K.C. and successively Recorder

of Nottingham and Birmingham, besides acting as Commissioner of Assize on several occasions. He took a keen interest in the history and antiquities of his native county of Northampton, and was joint editor of the Northamptonshire volumes of the Victoria County History.

Sir THOMAS CLIFFORD ALLBUTT was one of the most distinguished members of the medical profession of his day. He was Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge, Fellow of Caius College and of the Royal Society, and consulting physician to several hospitals. He had received honorary degrees from many universities, and was also a K.C.B. and a Privy Councillor. Apart from technical papers, his writings included several on the history of medicine, among them being his *Science and Medieval Thought* and the FitzPatrick lectures on Greek medicine. He had been a Fellow of the Society for nearly sixty years, having been elected in 1867, but his manifold activities afforded him little or no opportunity of joining in its work.

Canon SAMUEL EDWIN BARTLEET had done a great deal of important work for the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, of which he was a Vice-President. Among his numerous papers published by that Society may be mentioned those on the borough and manor of Chipping Campden, on Brockworth, on St. Margaret's hospital, Gloucester, and St. Guthlac's priory, Hereford; he also wrote on Bromfield priory. He was elected a Fellow in 1890 and made occasional contributions at the meetings of the Society.

WILLIAM BROWN was elected a Fellow in 1898, but he rarely visited London, and therefore took no active part in the work of the Society, and in fact only made one contribution to the meetings, and that before his election. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and at an early age showed that interest in historical subjects which never left him. His activities lay chiefly in the northern counties, and his work for the Yorkshire Archaeological and Surtees Societies was of the highest value. The number of documents he edited for these and other societies was enormous, including Bishops' Registers, Feet of Fines, Account Rolls, Inventories, Chartularies, as well as others of less importance. He was at various times Secretary and President of the Surtees Society, and Secretary and Vice-President of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, while Durham University conferred on him the honorary degree of D.Litt. Otherwise he received no public recognition; but his fellow historians recognized the brilliance and thoroughness of his work and the painstaking care that was characteristic of it. His loss is a most serious one to historical studies and his place will be difficult to fill, as he had not only the knowledge but also the leisure and opportunity to use it.

STEWART HENBEST CAPPER was elected a Fellow in 1911. After completing his architectural studies at the École des Beaux-Arts he

practised in Edinburgh, but in 1896 he was appointed the first holder of the Macdonald Chair of Architecture in McGill University, and in 1903 he became the first Professor of Architecture in Manchester University. From this post he retired in 1912. On the outbreak of the War he went with his battalion, of which he was a major, to Egypt, but ill health prevented him seeing active service and he was made a military censor. After the Armistice he was appointed to a temporary position in the Ministry of the Interior at Cairo, where he did invaluable service in the Intelligence Department. He died suddenly from heart failure, practically at his post, on January 8.

This is not the place to speak of the attainments as statesman, viceroy, and geographer of Lord CURZON OF KEDLESTON, but a few words may be said of the great services he rendered to archaeological studies both in India and in this country. In India he was responsible for placing the Archaeological Survey on a sound footing, while he exhibited a characteristic interest in the monuments of that country, visiting many of them himself and taking a personal part in seeing that they were properly preserved and recorded. In England he was a member of the Derbyshire, Kent, and Sussex Archaeological Societies, but he will chiefly be remembered for his public-spirited action in preventing the Tattershall Castle mantelpieces from leaving the country. Not only did he purchase and restore this castle, but he also bought, and thus preserved, Bodiham Castle, Sussex, and it is understood that he has bequeathed both these monuments to the nation. He had intended to write a series of historical monographs on the church and manor of Kedleston, but of these only one, that on the church, had been published at his death.

WILLIAM DALE was a well-known figure at the meetings of the Society, which he rarely failed to attend, in spite of living far out of London. Elected a Fellow in 1900, he did much valuable work for the Society, serving frequently on the Council, presenting many papers and proving himself an indefatigable Local Secretary. His interests were varied: he did considerable work on the prehistory of Hampshire, where his geological knowledge stood him in good stead; he was a keen numismatist and took an active part in the preservation of the walls and other objects of interest in Southampton. He was an authority likewise on early musical instruments, and read an important paper on Bukat Shudi in 1910. For many years he had been Secretary of the Hampshire Field Club, which owed a great deal to his activities, while of late years he had been acting as a supernumerary Guide-Lecturer at the British Museum. He was indeed a man of unbounded energy upon whom the years lay but lightly, and it is difficult for those who knew him to realize that at his death he was within a few months of his eightieth birthday.

WILLIAM HAMMOND was for ten years librarian to the Grand Lodge of England. His knowledge of all subjects connected with Masonry was profound, and during his tenure of office the Library

and Museum of the Grand Lodge greatly increased in importance and popularity. He had held high masonic rank and was for several years Provincial Grand Secretary of Cornwall. He was elected a Fellow in 1915.

Sir THOMAS GRAHAM JACKSON, Bart., R.A., had resigned his Fellowship owing to advancing years and ill health a few months before his death, but the Council would wish to pay a brief tribute to an eminent architect, antiquary, and former colleague. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, of which he subsequently became a Fellow and Honorary Fellow and of which he wrote the architectural history. In 1858 he entered Sir Gilbert Scott's office and thus began his active career as an architect. His work is to be found all over England but especially at Oxford, where, among other work, he designed the new Schools and the new buildings for Brasenose; nor must the controversy over the restoration of St. Mary's spire be forgotten. In addition he wrote many books on architectural subjects, illustrated in many instances by his own charming pencil and water-colour sketches. During his long life he received many distinctions: honorary degrees from Oxford and Cambridge, the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and honorary membership of various foreign academies. He became an R.A. in 1896 and was made a baronet in 1913. He was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1894, had served on the Council and contributed papers to our proceedings.

ARTHUR HENRY LYELL was very well known to the Fellows of the Society, as he was a most regular attendant at the meetings and had served on the Council on many occasions. His interests were catholic, but his chief work was undoubtedly in the domain of Romano-British archaeology. He was of great assistance in the excavation of Silchester, where his botanical knowledge was invaluable, enabling him to identify the many plant remains discovered there. In this subject he was a recognized authority, and his aid was invoked on many occasions when such remains were found in the course of excavations throughout the country. In 1911 he published his catalogue of articles relating to the architectural remains of Roman Britain, a most useful bibliography which must remain a standard work for many years to come. He was elected a Fellow in 1895.

Colonel OTTLEY PERRY was the son of Walter Copland Perry, who collected the Gallery of Casts for the British Museum at the instigation of Lord Beaconsfield. He was born in 1845 and was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Dublin. For a few years he was in the Indian Civil Service, but he subsequently took up a business appointment at Bolton. On leaving Lancashire he resided at Northwood, and at once took an active part in the public life of Middlesex, being a member of more than one county board and committee. He also designed the coat of arms now borne by the County, as he had done for Bolton several years before. He was an active volunteer, serving for thirty years in the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, of

which he eventually became Colonel. Although nearly seventy years of age he volunteered for service during the War and was appointed to the Special Intelligence Department of the War Office. He was elected a Fellow in 1892.

HENRY RICHARD TEDDER had for forty-six years been Librarian to the Athenaeum and his knowledge of all that pertained to books was unrivalled. A year after his appointment he was elected a Fellow of the Society, and although he never contributed any papers he did much valuable work in other ways. He frequently served on the Council and for many years had been a member of the Library Committee, where his advice and knowledge were of inestimable value to his colleagues. He had spent all his life among books, and there were few subjects in that domain which he was not able to illuminate from his vast experience, while his help in such prosaic and routine matters as the purchase of new books and the making of the catalogues was always readily given. Outside the Athenaeum and the Society he had many activities: he was a member of the Library Association, of which he had been Treasurer; Treasurer of the Royal Historical Society; Treasurer and Secretary of the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association; a member of the Bibliographical Society, and a contributor to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

JOHN SYMONDS UDAL was elected a Fellow in 1901 and was well known at the Congress of Archaeological Societies, which he regularly attended as a delegate of the Dorset Field Club. Much of his life was spent in the West Indies, where he had been Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands. Before that he was Attorney-General of Fiji and acting legal assistant at the Colonial Office. His chief interests lay in Dorset, and he had published a book on its folklore, as well as contributing several papers to the Proceedings of the Dorset Field Club.

PAUL WATERHOUSE was the eldest son of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., and after leaving Eton and Balliol he went into his father's office, eventually becoming a partner in 1891. During his career he carried out many important works, both ecclesiastical and secular, and in 1921 reached what may be considered the summit of his profession in his election as President of the Royal Institute of British Architects. During his term of office the burning subject of the unification of the two architectural societies was greatly to the fore, and his good fellowship and tact in the chair meant a great deal in the sometimes heated controversies which this matter entailed. He was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1919 and therefore had had little or no opportunity of taking any part in its work.

ERNEST CHANTRE, who died in November at the age of 81, was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society so far back as 1877. He was born at Lyons and for many years was Professor of Ethnology and sub-director of the Museum there, while for some time he was editor, with the late M. Cartailhac, of the *Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme*, one of the first if not actually the first of periodicals to



deal with the subject of prehistory. In these studies he was a pioneer. He was also in charge of various official expeditions during his long life, notably in the Caucasus, and the results of these were published in several finely illustrated volumes. Possibly some of his work would now not pass the tests which the greater knowledge and precision of the present day require. But, in judging it, it must be remembered that Chantre was one of the first men in the field and that by the mass of information he collected he has laid foundations on which modern scholars, with greater opportunity and better equipment, can now build.

The Treasurer's statement on the general condition of the Society's finances and the accounts for the year 1924 were laid before the Meeting.

The Scrutators having handed in their report, the following were declared elected as Officers and Council for the ensuing year:—The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, *President*; Mr. William Minet, *Treasurer*; Mr. C. R. Peers, *Director*; Mr. Ralph Griffin, *Secretary*; Mr. J. N. Bankes, Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, Lt.-Col. H. F. Bidder, Mr. A. T. Bolton, Mr. C. A. Bradford, Mr. R. C. Fowler, Rev. Prof. Claude Jenkins, Mr. W. H. Knowles, Mr. W. A. Littledale, Dr. W. Martin, Lt.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, Prof. J. L. Myres, Sir Hercules Read, Mr. R. Garraway Rice, Mr. A. H. Smith, Mr. Emery Walker, and Mr. J. W. Walker.

The meeting was then adjourned until 8.30, when the President delivered his Anniversary Address (p. 221), at the close of which the following resolution was proposed by Sir Martin Conway, seconded by Mr. Reginald Smith, and carried unanimously:—

'That the best thanks of the meeting be returned to the President for his address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.'

The President signified his assent.

*Thursday, 7th May 1925:* The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

The Provost of Eton, Mr. C. F. C. Luxmoore, and Major T. G. L. Lumley-Smith were admitted Fellows.

The President announced that he had appointed Mr. Emery Walker to be a Vice-President of the Society.

Mr. Eric Millar, F.S.A., read a paper on English thirteenth-century illuminated manuscripts, in illustration of which manuscripts were exhibited by Mr. A. Chester Beatty and Mr. S. C. Cockerell.

*Thursday, 14th May 1925:* The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Mr. F. W. Dobson was admitted a Fellow.

A letter was read from Miss Dale thanking the Fellows for the resolution of sympathy passed on the death of her father.

Dom Ethelbert Horne, F.S.A., read a paper on the Roman house at Keynsham, Somerset, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., read a paper on the perforated axe-hammer in Britain, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

*Thursday, 21st May 1925:* Mr. R. Garraway Rice, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. Herbert Chitty, F.S.A., read a paper on Fromond's chantry at Winchester College, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Mr. Chitty exhibited an ivory-handled knife and fork found behind the seventeenth-century panelling of the Hall of Winchester College.

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